PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,436—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
18th Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,955	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,956	Combe	15th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTA'I	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April ,,

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographic Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th March.

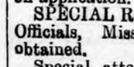
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Extra Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,538	20th Mar, 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr, 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	20th ,, ,,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,766	27th ,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	6,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single tickets granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	21st	March.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	,,
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	13th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅞ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS :
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire,

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER ..... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above ..... ,, 5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unexcelled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.
"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"
TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY
Mrs. T. F. FITZGERALD.
THE DOG CART SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR Mrs. T. F. FITZGERALD
by the FORT CARRIAGE WORKS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.
DONT MISS! DONT MISS!
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS,
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.

WRESTLING.
GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
BY SOME MEN OF THE YORK REGT.

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.
Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1905.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1905, at 5-30 P. M.
Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. TOWNER and Co., Passenger and Shipping Agents, of 6, Bank Street Bombay, beg to notify having MOVED their office to
37, APOLLO STREET.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1905 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1905.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamerind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of Transacting the following business, viz. :—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1904.
2nd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Burjorji H. Dantra, as a Director and appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1904-1905, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE.
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1905.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 31st March, 1905, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 135 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,
also
Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE following STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, after 11 P. M., and FRIDAY, the 17th instant, after 2 P. M., till the Tabut processions have passed :—
PAREL ROAD—From J. J. Hospital corner to Pydhowni.
PYDHOWNI ROAD—From Parel Road to Khadak.
ERSKINE ROAD—From Parel Road to Null Bazaar Chauki.
KHOJA STREET—From Null Bazaar Chauki to Grant Road.
DOCTOR STREET—From Null Bazaar to Suleman Chauki, Grant Road.
GRANT ROAD—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.
BAPU HAJAM STREET—Ghogari and Kazi Mohollas.
HUZRIA MOHOLLA—Tomkar and Telli Mohollas.
KALKADEVI ROAD—From Money School to Pydhowni from 3 to 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 17th only.
FRERE ROAD—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder, after 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 17th only.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay 15th March 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th March, 1905.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a 1st DISTRIBUTION at the rate of Rs. 305 per DEBENTURE is payable to the holders of debentures of the above Company and the same will be paid at the Office of Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co. the Solicitors to the Trustees for the debenture holders at their office No. 89 Medows Street, Fort, on any business day during business hours on production of such debentures—Dated this 15th day of March, 1905,

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, Rice, Biscuit, &c, to His Majesty's Ships at Bombay for three years from 1st April next.
Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at this Office.
No Tenders will be received later than noon on MONDAY, 20th, March, 1905.

M. G. BROWN,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.
R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th March, 1905

POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH EFFECT from the 1st July, 1905, CASH DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank may be held either at CALL, or subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL, or partly at CALL and partly subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL. From that date, the rate of interest allowed on deposits at Call will be reduced from 3 1-8 per cent. to 3 per cent per annum and interest will be allowed on all deposits requiring six months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 1-4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions of the rules.
2. The Balances of all accounts existing on the 1st July, 1905, as well as all future deposits, will be held at Call, unless depositors intimate in writing, on forms which will be available at all Post Office Savings Banks, that they desire that a specified sum should be held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal; and before a sum so held can be withdrawn, it will be necessary for the Depositor to give six months' notice, in a form which will be available at the Post Office, of his intention to make the withdrawal.
3. The annual limit of Rs. 200 as the total limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 1,000 in the case of a minor, at present fixed for cash deposits, at Call will, on and after the 1st July, 1905, apply to all cash deposits, whether at Call, or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
4. In consequence of this change, the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors. In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the Local Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 13th, March 1905.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF SILAS EZRA SASSOON, LATE OF BOMBAY JEWISH INHABITANT DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Indian Succession Act 1865, and the Trustees and Mortgagees powers Act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the Estate of the above deceased who died in Bombay, on or about the 15th day of February, 1905, and probate of whose Will was on the 7th day of March, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to AARON SOLOMON SASSOON one of the Executors named in the said Will are required to send in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims within one month from the date hereof, after which period the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased in due course of law having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice as aforesaid.
All persons indebted to the said Estate or holding any property of the deceased are required forthwith to pay the amounts due by them and deliver the property held by them to the said Executor.—Dated this 9 day of March, 1905.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Executor's Attorneys.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Prices :—Rs. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the late Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac's valuable furniture, etc., by order of the Administrator-General at Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY at 2 P. M.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" else, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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Rs. 27 per Dozen.
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The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
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CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION.
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered Free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 26
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 13
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 5

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 27	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 14	Quarterly	" 14
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 5-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.
SINGLE COPY..... As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to issue of time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—
Ten Lines and under—
First Insertion ..... Rs. 1
Second do. ..... " 0-12
Third do. ..... " 0-12
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occup

THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

HARVEY'S

ACONITE POWDERS,

FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING, [illegible] AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

[illegible] Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 12	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 16	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death or a yearly payment of Rs. 37-4 during the life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only (instead of Rs. 1,000).

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being sums free of Premiums before age 50 this present being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for the end of age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose incomes dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE ANTIQUARY

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISK.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 14.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 491 5-8 = — 3-16
3 ,, Do. Reduced ..... 410g 1-2 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 4108 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 86 5-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 = — 3-16
2 months hence ..... 28 11-16 = — 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 1-2 = — 1-2

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·19 = — 1-2
Berlin ,, ... 20·46 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3-4 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months' eight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
6 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' eight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
7 day marked loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 1-16 business done tone dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 7 1-2d sellers.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 3-4 sellers, tone quiet.
Red Karachi 29 1-4 sellers, tone quiet.

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-4 sellers tone dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 5-8 sellers tone easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 —1-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed Very steady East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 Spot 4·27 + 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 10,000. Futures closed Very steady.

Mar.-April	June-July	July-Aug.
4·14 +7	4·19 +7	4·19 +7
May-June; 4·17 +7	Sep.-Oct, 4·21 +7	Oct.-Nov. 4·23 +8
Aug.-Sept. 4·20 +7	Nov.-Dec, 4·23 +8	

April-May
4·15 +7

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 33,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 11,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... 9,000 ,,
Do. do Continent ..... 20,000 ,,

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 8·20 + 20
Futures, month of March ..... 7·76 + 25
Do do. July ..... 7·81 + 23
* Advanced owing to support by New Orleans "bull" party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 11-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of June ..... 7·68 + 22
Do. do. Sept. ..... 7·77 + 23
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 14th March, 1905:—

Cotton	121,608 bales.
Wheat	13,330 cwts.
Linseed	36,326 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,246 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,933 ,,
Poppyseed	538 ,,
Groundnuts	3,625 ,,
Castorseed	3,311 ,,
Flax	3,276 ,,
Myrabollams	5,505 ,,
Cottonseed	18,442 ,,
Mowrasseed	50 ,,
Gram	3,441 ,,
Jowar	11,080 ,,
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 15.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d	
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d	
Do 6 do do				1s. 4 11-32d	
French Francs 3 do	do	do	.....	170 2-4	
Marks 3 do	do	do	.....	128 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			.....	135 1-2	
Shanghai 30 do	do	do	.....	189	
Japan 90 do	do	do	.....	148 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash ...	...	...	99·0	
1st Settlement ...	...	...	99·1	

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since 9th March			2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	do	do	8	do
Bank of Bengal do	do	do	8	do
Bank of Madras do	1st	do	7	do

SEEDS—

	Tone dull.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed—				
Ready		6	0	0
Rapeseed—Tone dull.				
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.		6	1	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6	11	
Yellow Guzerat Ready		6		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready		6	12	
Forward April-May ...		6	15	
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready		28		
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm.				
15 per cent Mixed	,,	45		
25 per cent ,, ...	,,	44		
50 per cent ,, ...	,,	42		
Black Kutnee ,, ...	,,	38		
Yellow Hingenghat ...	,,	52		

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi Ready ...	4	10	per cent.
do. do. April-May...	4	8	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Firm.
Estimated sales ..... bales 10,000
Imports ..... ,, Nil

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·21 +7	4·22 +7

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·24 +7	4·26 +7	4·28 +7

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec.
4·27 +7	4·29 +7	4·29 +7	4·30 +7

COTTON.—In sympathy with the sharp rise in prices in the American markets advised this morning, the local market is firmer, and prices are quoted Rs. 2 to 3 per candy higher, with less disposition to operate on the part of sellers. On the other hand, the demand is small, and little business is reported. The "Sutta" markets opened at Rs. 202 for "good" Broach fell to Rs. 200 and closes at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203 steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (R.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	170	159	...	25	March
Bengals, M G Ry terms ...	177	167	...		do
Sind-Punjab M G. ...	176	166	...		do
Oomrawatee (deespta) (M.-G.)	180	174	...		do
Khandeish do.	...	169	164		do
Jalgaon do	...	171	166		do
Khanguam fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. }	180	174	...		do
Akola do. do. do.					
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	191	185	...		do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	186	180	...		do
Nagpore and Kampti do	191	185	...		do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	202	201	200		do
Do. do ...					
Dharwar (S.-G) ...			195	25	May
Westerns			184		do

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.

TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE:—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 3050 tons, Captain R B Kedske, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong, with a general cargo and Mr Dresbler and 6 deck passengers.

THE steamer Thongwa, 3438 tons, Captain T M Whitehead arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and general and Mr and Mrs Black and 10 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 2941 tons, Captain F Enow, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Shewers and infant Rev J Rudge and Mrs Wilson, Captain Laing, Mr Ellis and Mr Flynn.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3091	Forbes			M M & Co
Ellen (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Baron Inverasnie	2130	...	Crackul		W & A Graham & Co
Reader	...	Reunion	1899	... Carr	H G Reljsen
Golaberia	3457	...	Walkyes		M M & Co
Okara	3489	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nairang	2302	Sandiland	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ka Bachelor	414	Finnis			T M & Co
Caspian	2257	Young			Bombay Co
Jumna	2917	Parsons			M M & Co
A R O'Brien (ship)	1037	...	Pratt		The Captain
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			F Campbell & Co
Persia	4198	...	Haughton		Aden 1-4 P & O Co
Silas M	1041	...	Morgan		T M & Co
Zinnia	2339	...	Blarke		M M & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
A	Loodiana	2134	...	Sharp	Zanzibar	18-3 M M & Co
H	Camberwell	2466	...	Haines		M M & Co
C&R	Clan Macalister	1264	...	Semmerlet		25-3 F M & Co
D&S	Dido	...	Pickering		Kobi	16-3 F Muir and Co
F	City of Bombay	2941	Snow		Karachi	K Nixon & Co
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner		Mauritius	15-3 H S Stelck
H	Indrawatee	813	Ahmed		Shepherd & Co	
K	Clan Forbes	2849	Ridgway		Liverpool	28-3 F Muir & Co
N	Hemsada	1340	MacLean		P Gulf	M M & Co
P	Langdale	2515	...	Gray	Antwerp	31- M M & Co

M. D. D.

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	.....	P Gulf ..... 18-3 M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Sabarmati	824	Ahmed	...	M'galore ... 17-3 Shephd & Co
Punani	502	Mohamed	.....	B nagar ..... 16-3 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4633	Haig	Liverpool	21-3 W & A Gr & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Mead	L'pool	14-3 W & A G & Co
4	Capri	3144	Hebble	China	17-3 G Cresson
5	Chusan	1825	...	Isbrick	China ... 4-4 P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2782	Menuors	China	21-3 P & O
7	Riversdale	2752	...	bay	Kobe ... T Morrison & Co
10&11	Mazagon	3229	Hall	China	28-3 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-4 P & O
15	Djibouti	...	James	Havre	21-3 K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	City of Bombay s.	Snow	Glasgow, &c
15	Scindia, s.	Kedslie	Chittagong, Feb 25
	Thongwa s.	Whitehead	Rangoon, Mar 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Plassy (Trpt)	Seymour	Southampton
	Lufferin (Trpt)	Pitfield	Karachi, &c
	R Rutzatinee	Saporite	Genoa, &c

The steamer Rander Reunion, for Chittagong, began to load yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, left Suez on the morning of the 12th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sumatra, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 20th instant daybreak.

The same Co's steamer Austria left Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—10 bales wool David sassoon and Co 24 packages stationery W Crowder and Co; 59 bales wool N Goculdas; 409 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 81 bales wool W A Graham and Co; 129 bales wool and goat hair U Joosub; 323 cwt wheat sweepings B Ranji; 82 bales wool N Goculdas; 47 bales wool F E Campbell and Co. Clan Macalister s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 23 bales wool and goat hair R M Koops.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2000 cwts wheat 2000 cwts groundnuts and 320 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 cwt ivory H Bhimjee; 4 cases embroideries A and N Co-operative Society 3-4 cwt ivory K N Mesai; 2 cases garnet stones H E Umvolla; 2 bales hides and 1 case curry powder Currance and Co; 1 bale skins Ewart Latham and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 129 bales wool and goat hair U Joosub; 323 cwt wheat sweeping B Ranji; 82 bales wool N Goculdas; 47 bales wool F E Campbell and Co. Clan Macalister s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 23 bales wool and goat hair R M Koops.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2000 cwts wheat 2000 cwts groundnuts and 320 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 cwt ivory H Bhimjee; 4 cases embroideries A and N Co-operative Society 3-4 cwt ivory K N Mesai; 2 cases garnet stones H E Umvolla; 2 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 76 1-2 cwts paper P Jethabhoy; 15 cases camphor powder N M Pawalla.

Clan Forbes s—10 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co; 19 bales hemp David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—2163 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 6000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed M Sanjee; 4000 cwts rapeseed N Khairaj and Co; 600 cwts horse J Rahimtoola; 100 cwts gum J Nurbheram; 2000 cwts rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 162 cwt mustardseed A Blaecheek and Co; 2091 cwt gingellyseed and 600 cwts mowrazed J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langedale s—14 bales wool D Nanjee; 110 bales cotton R Dayal; 90 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2 cwts gum M Bhurmal 295 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy; 31 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Sons; 4091 cwt rices N Kairas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—2000 cwt linseed J Fachiri: 165 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macalister s—55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Coromandel s—23 bales aloes fibre and 2 bales hemp M Framjee; 10 cwt cloves R Jewandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—7 cwt sharkfins M A Mahomed; 150 cwt sharkfins and Rahimawa R Dhunjee and Co; 45 cwt Kismis P and Talati 125 cwt oilcannum M Takersey; 1750 cwt onion H O Abba; 28 cases opium P and O Co; 2 cases saffron N Vishram and Co; 92 cwt raisins Mr H E Ellias.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 16, 1905.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper and the 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their ARMS and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 16, 1905.

1 No 1 Coy will parade to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m at Town Hall Compound.

No 2 Coy—The drill ordered for Thursday (to-day) at Colaba North Fort is cancelled.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. by the General Officer Commanding Bo. Brigade—Practice "Gatacre Cup Competition" Nos 1 and 2 Coys.

Dress—Khaki Uniform, Field Service Caps, puttics not to be worn.

Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above Inspection is compulsory—Leave of absence must be obtained from the Officer Commanding Coys or medical certificate forwarded.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BINGHAM—March 11, at Arnold Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut A G Bingham, Royal Indian Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WISE—RICHARDS—March 7, at "St Michael and All Angels," Oorgaum, S India, Arthur William Stanly Wise of Bombay, to Marion Mabel Richards, daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Richards, of Oorgaum, S India.

DEATHS.

DACOSTA—February 25, at Purneah, Victoria Anne Dacosta, widow of the late Joseph Dacosta, of Bhangulpore, aged 63 years, 3 months and 18 days.

MAXWELL—March 10, at Simla, Elizabeth Dorothy, daughter of W Maxwell, I C S, aged five years.

MOLLAN—March 11, at Bangalore, Nora Aileen Mollan, the darling child of S E Mollan, Engineering Department, Madras Railway, and Ida his wife, aged 9 months.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 5-52m., 7-51s. Low water, 0-53m., 0-51s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Telephone Company, 32 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.

Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

PARSI CHARITY.—The sum of Rs. 11,000 has been given by Messrs. Jamsedji and Pestanji, two of the sons of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, and trustees of the Trust Funds devised by him for charitable purposes, for building two blocks of houses at Deolali for the accommodation of consumptive Parsis, who will be provided with every necessary article for their treatment and recovery, in connection with the K. N. Bahaaurji Sanatoriums. There will be a third block in the name of Bai Meherbai, widow of the late testator, the expenses of which will be defrayed from the same trust fund.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Loodiana will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., on Saturday the 18th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., on Saturday the 18th instant.

"THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the last month 1 horse and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 4 horses and 73 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 273 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 37 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officers Commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of Music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s, Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours:—

March	Unter Den Freiheitsbanner	F Blowowiesk
Overture	Le Diademe	A Hermann
Valse	Sobre Las Olas	J Roes
Selection	A Night Out	Alfred Lee
Sketch	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Serenata	Love in Idlen ss	A Meabeth
Valse	Louisana	W H Squire
Galop	Odeous Freuden	Latann

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, as 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—(1.) The Fauna and Flora of our Metallic Currency, by the Rev. E. Blatter, S. J.; (2.) Notes on Small Mammals in Kashmir and adjacent districts, by Col. A. E. Ward; (3.) The Goosander (Mergunser castor), by A. M. Primrose; (4.) On the Breeding Seasons of big game, by Major R. G. Burton; (5.) Double-headed Snakes and other notes, by Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.Z.S.; (6.) Description of two new Snakes from Burma, by G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S; (7) Fishes from the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Oman, and Karachi, collected by Mr. F. V. Townsend, by Mr. C. Tate Regan, B.A.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, two police sowars were patrolling the Hornby Vellard, when they noticed a man lying on the ground behind one of the benches on the rise. The man, who appeared to be a Mahomedan, was bleeding from a wound in the neck. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained there for treatment. Enquiries show that the man, whose name was Goolam Hoosein Shumsoodin, had taken a contract to build two taboots. He had received money in advance, but having appropriated it to some other use, he could not go on with the work. Being pressed to carry out the work, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. A note-book containing the above particulars was found in his coat pocket. The knife stained with blood was found lying near him.

THE CONVEYANCE OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Barker charged Sakurbeg Tursubeg, reckla-driver No. 106 with having on Sunday last done an act likely to cause the spread of infectious disease, having a knowledge of the same. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister, defended. It appeared that the accused drove one Bhagvatibai and other Hindu women to Bhuleshwar Temple, the former of whom was suffering from small-pox, and bore scabs and pustules on her face. The defence was that the accused did ask Bhagvatibai if she was suffering from small-pox to which she replied that she had it over three weeks ago but that now she was free from it. Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer of the Municipality, said he examined the patient himself and found her in an infectious state and she still had pustules that were not totally dried up. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE "Indian Spectator" observes:—When the Government of India is so very anxious to help the Universities and has made special grants in their behalf, it is surprising to read in the report of the Registrar of the Bombay University that the local Government have partially withdrawn the concession of printing the University Notifications in the "Government Gazette" at reduced rates. This change of policy it is said, will entail additional expenditure, "which the University, in the present state of its finances can ill afford." When private philanthropists and patriots are invited to loosen their purse-strings, why should Government withdraw a concession once granted when the University says it cannot afford to lose the concession?

LAW TOUTS.

Regarding the present campaign against law touts the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Mr. R. M. Patel's appointment as Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, is signalised by a steady attempt to put down touting which may be said to have grown into a public scandal. We have nothing to say against law-agents individually, or against lawyers who employ them on commission varying from 20 to 70 per cent. But the system is demoralising, and should no longer be tolerated. As to the complaint that the abolition of touts would tell upon the practice of junior members of the Bar, we should think the effect would be rather the other way. At any rate, if members of the profession resolve in a body not to employ touts, no individuals therein need to suffer more than they do now. And, after all, it is for the profession to put down what is an undoubted evil. Mr. Patel's well-known sympathy with struggling lawyers ought to be a guarantee that he will do nothing that is not in their own true interests, consistently with the interests of the public and the honour of the Court over which he presides.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.

The "Gujerati" has the following appreciative notice of Mr. W. L. Harvey's work as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay:—Mr. Harvey's transfer to Calcutta as Secretary to the newly constituted Department of Commerce and Industry is an undoubted gain to that Department, though it means no small loss to the Municipal administration of this city. The local Municipality has been deprived of his valuable services at a time when they were urgently required and his translation to a different sphere of duties has, therefore, naturally caused a feeling of genuine regret amongst corporators and the outside public. Mr. Harvey's "forte" is finance and Lord Curzon's Governments have pounced upon the very officer this city badly wanted for some years more. The Assessment

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1905.

ENGLISH WINE AND WHISKY.

TEMPERANCE agitators, as a rule, are contented to point to the drunkard's grave and the awful example. But they have taken a new departure and, in the columns of a prominent London journal, are now endeavouring to create alarm in a milder manner than by the use of the frightful bogies that were wont to be trotted out. The writer wishes to make those of us who are wicked enough to drink believe that our beverages are both impure and unwholesome. Whatever may be thought of the British system of public control as affecting food—and that it is lamentably defective, everyone who gives a thought to the matter must admit—in regard to the sale of alcoholic drink there is not even a pretence to safeguard its purity and wholesomeness. In this he finds one of the gravest national perils of the day. He tells us he is an expert and he knows that no other nation shows such neglect and indifference. All the energy, all the restrictions, all the supervision of the Revenue authorities have but one end in view, namely, the securing and collection of the uttermost farthing of duty. Of health and morals they take no account whatever, and we are face to face with the dire fact that the people have absolutely no protection as to the genuineness and wholesomeness of what they drink. Adulteration, substitution and various other dangerous forms of fraud have become rampant in the wine and spirit trade, as a consequence. A man should choose his wine-merchant with even greater care than his bootmaker. But no, he is less careful in the purchase of wine and spirits than in the purchase of a necktie. Among the many mysteries concealed in the vastness of London is a large and flourishing industry in the manufacture of wine. And the extraordinary thing is that while sold as claret, Burgundy, even champagne, or any other of the genuine foreign wines of commerce, it is, unlike these, exempt from duty, a great deal of what is sold in England as claret is composed partly or wholly of wine manufactured by the Thames. Grape juice, grape must, raisins and currants, damaged or otherwise, are the principal materials employed by these London "vinegrowers."

We are strongly in favour of supporting home industries, but when we are offered claret, Burgundy and champagne, made in London, we become more catholic towards the foreigner. The firms who are carrying on this trade no longer hide their light under a bushel, says the "Expert," but he does not give us their names. Germany is a greater culprit in the manufacture of wines and spirits than England. But that is no excuse for our own country, even if the manufacturers in London happen to be foreigners. The practice has also become common among the "manufacturers" in London of adulterating the genuine article with the bogus wines and selling the mixture at the price of the former. Even wholesale houses are said to have been found resorting to it. There is hardly anything we eat, drink or wear that is not submitted to a process of adulteration, and the evil has now become one of the utmost gravity. Even whisky is tampered with. Until the advent of the patent stills in 1833, observes the "Expert," there was never any question as to what was whisky. Prior to then it was all made in the old-fashioned pot-still from barley malt, as genuine whisky is to-day. The patent spirit can now be extracted from any sugar-producing article, such as Indian corn, potatoes, molasses, rice, and so forth. It is mainly pure alcohol, flavourless and colourless. There is no whisky at all in the thing. The patent still, besides having an enormous output, possesses a very high rectifying power and the "impurities" which go over with the spirit in the case of the pot-still are entirely, or almost entirely, eliminated. It is, however, those so called impurities, we are assured, that constitute the hall-mark of genuine whisky. Those impurities, or higher alcohols as they are sometimes called, undergo certain chemical changes which have never yet been understood, but which give to it its mild taste, its characteristic flavour and the wholesome and medicinal qualities it possesses. Neutral, or silent, spirit, the rectified product of the patent still, undergoes no such changes. It is a stable chemical product and age has little, if any, mellowing effect on it. It will lose itself by evaporation, and very rapidly too, but it will lose none of its rawness and its virulence as a beverage.

It is bad drink, not drink, that causes injury, the Temperance people are asked to bear in mind and to devote a little of their attention to this aspect of the question. And they are assured that they would effect more good by preaching that doctrine than by their hostility to alcohol in every shape and form. There are sold to Britishers every year, under the guise of whisky, millions of gallons of as raw, as acrid, as biting a spirit as any ever shipped to African savages. As a good deal of the "claret" consumed at home is made in London, so enormous quantities of our Scotch and Irish whisky have their origin in England. In the year ended March 31st last, 11,694,851 proof gallons of spirit were distilled in England, and as only 4,348,002 proof gallons were methylated, the remainder, over seven million gallons, went into consumption, the vast proportion of it as whisky. German molasses play a very large part in its manufacture. The total quantity of molasses used in the United Kingdom in the year ended September 30th 1903, amounted to 831,950 cwts, the great bulk of which was utilised by the English distilleries. Considering the materials from which patent spirit of this class is distilled it is absolutely essential, so long as its use for internal consumption is allowed, that it should at least be subjected to rectification of the severest kind; otherwise there is a danger that toxic substances may pass over with the spirit. The "British Medical Journal" gives two analyses of English spirit, showing that they were only rectified to a very partial extent. Immense quantities of it are stored in the bonded warehouses of the country and thousands of gallons of it find their way every year to Scotland, returning across the border as "fine old Scotch." Of course we shall be told by the average Temperance advocate that the best way to avoid the dangers of consuming impure and doctored liquors is to eschew all. But as only a very small proportion of the people of England are total abstainers and the great majority indulge, and are likely to continue to indulge, in alcoholic beverages, they are entitled to protection. The Law which is provided by the Food and Drugs Act should sort sound wine and spirits for those who will consume them, just as it undertakes to secure good milk for those who persist in consuming that fluid.

A NOTABLE ADVENTURER.

IT is a hundred and thirteen years since Paul Jones died in Paris, and somewhat late in the day the American Government propose to offer posthumous honours to his remains. A search is being conducted in the old Paris graveyard with the object of recovering and re-interring in the national cemetery at Washington, what may be left of the man who threatened to cause serious mischief to British shipping during the American War of Independence. It seems to be the fate of spirits like John Paul Jones to die in penury and neglect, and there is irony in the honour which is invariably extended to them a century or more after they have ceased to exist. After a career of brief renown this dashing sailor of fortune died a disappointed man in Paris in 1792, chagrined by neglect of the Americans to employ him further after defeating the "Serapis." He offered his sword to various Powers and finally accepted service under the Empress Catherine of Russia. But a command in the Black Sea fleet against the Turks gave him no scope for action and the jealousy and rivalry of the Russian Commanders occasioned his recall to St. Petersburg. After eating his heart out there in idleness he returned to Paris to die three years later. The son of a Kircudbrightshire gardener he went to sea as an apprentice in the ships of a Whitehaven merchant. That was before the days of the greatness of Liverpool when the port at the mouth of the Solway was the centre for a great trade with America and Virginia. The knowledge then gained Paul Jones turned to account when in his ship "Ranger" he descended upon Whitehaven and subsequently in the "Bonhomme Richard" attempted to attack Leith. His attempt to fire the shipping in Whitehaven harbour failed because of the remissness of a Lieutenant and the next spring his plans against Leith were spoiled by a strong westerly gale. Sailing south he fell in with the British ship "Serapis" and after a gallant action compelled its Commander to strike. When the English Captain lowered his flag, the "Bonhomme Richard" was actually on the point of sinking and next day the victors had to be transferred to the vanquished vessel. Though a skilful sailor and a brave fighter admirably fitted for desperate interprises, there is nothing to indicate that Paul Jones had in him the possibilities of becoming a great Admiral. His antecedents were more favourable to the development of a successful pirate, and had he been able to depend upon those under him British shipping would have been seriously crippled by his activity. Though given to boastfulness he was able to inspire his motley French crews with a fine fighting spirit. Why he should have joined the American colonists to fight against his own country has always been a sore point with British naval critics of his exploits. But it may be pleaded in extenuation that when the war broke out Paul Jones was settled in Virginia where he had succeeded to property on the death of an elder brother; and it was not unnatural that an adventurous spirit should have espoused the Republican cause which held out the promise of glory and much reward. For a time those promises were fulfilled, but they ended in disappointment, for which the character of the man may have been responsible. Whatever his defects, they did not include a lack of chivalry. Among other incidents betraying true feeling there was the return of Lady Selkirk's plate, which had been carried off by his officers. The restitution was accompanied by a letter of real eloquence in which the adventurer laid his homage at the lady's feet. The last glimpses of his picturesque figure are caught in the story of the French Revolution in the early stages of which he appears as a member of the "American Deputation" to whom the Rights of Man were freely expounded. His remarkable career naturally presented much for the romancer to work upon and Fennimore Cooper, the elder Dumas and Allan Cunningham made him the central figure of exciting stories.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

A PAMPHLET, published the week the mail left, by Lord Haliburton on "Army Organisation" will have many readers, who will appreciate the strong points that it makes. It is mostly a summary of its author's letters to the "Times." Lord Haliburton is evidently not sure that the British Isles are safe from invasion, and in regard to food supplies he forgets that though cargoes might reach our ports, the effect of a great rise in prices would be calamitous beyond all conception. The Admiralty should know its business and its view has the sanction of the Defence Committee, but if any doubt remains, let more money be expended on the Navy. What is quite certain is that we cannot afford to maintain a great Regular Army for defence at home, and another for service abroad. The Army Scheme has no sort of claim to satisfy the requirements of the defence of India. One of Lord Haliburton's strongest points is that the proposed Home Service Army, as a whole, will be very unattractive to men of courage and ambition or those fond of change and adventure. The battalions will be upon a lower level of proficiency, their status being reduced, from which Lord Haliburton anticipates friction between the two forces. In regard to recruiting, a point is made that young men of eighteen or upwards have, as a rule, taken to some trade or occupation, and unless they are thrown back upon the labour market, they will not be likely to enlist at nineteen or upwards. This is a matter which, of course, remains to be tested, but Lord Haliburton wonders why we have never copied the Navy system of enlisting boys. Regarding length of service in India, he thinks four or five years should be the maximum, but here we are hardly willing to agree with him.

MR. GAIT will act as Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Financial Department, when Mr. Shirres proceeds on six months' leave in April.

THE Indian Cavalry Tournament at Umballa finished with a match between the 9th and the 18th, who have so often met in similar circumstances in times past, when the Tournament was younger. After a close struggle and many vicissitudes the 18th won by the narrow margin of a subsidiary.

THE bridging of the Indus at Kalabagh is not likely to be completed for some time to come, though work upon the piers has been taken in hand. The project is a big one and the indents for the girders required will take months to comply with at Home. The conversion to broad gauge of the line, from the right bank of the river to Kohat, will be held in abeyance pending the construction of the bridge.

WE hear from Home that the question of fully utilising the new Central Persian line of telegraph will be disposed of shortly. The wire at present gives connection with Quetta by way of the Nushki route, but it is possible that Karachi may be linked direct with Bam or Robat. The advantages of having a complete land route are obvious, as the cables in the Persian Gulf are liable to interruption.

EVERY feature of the Rubber industry at present conduces, says the "Ceylon Observer," to confidence in the continuance of a good market for the product for many years to come, and a colossal scheme is being rapidly materialised for the clearing and opening up of 10,000 acres in rubber in Ceylon. Some of the land, we believe, has already been purchased. The promoters are men of experience and of means and interesting announcements, it is probable, will shortly be made regarding the matter.

IN the Justiciary Appeal Court, Edinburgh, a petition was heard from Mr. Graeme Hunter for appointment of a Commission to take evidence in Canada regarding the charge of fraud made against him of inducing tradesmen and others to emigrate to Canada in the belief that he would find employment for them. The evidence the defence proposed to procure was that at the time to which the indictment related there was plenty of work for the class of men he sent out. Their lordships reserved judgment.

LECTURING at St. Luke's Institute, E.C., Mr. Arthur Diosy spoke on the causes and probable outcome of the Russo-Japanese war. The triumph of Russia would be, he said, the greatest calamity that could be fall the human race. He pointed out the apparent paradox that to be defeated by Japan would be the royal road to the salvation of the Russian people, since such a victory would let in the light of truth and the fresh air of freedom and honesty to the dark and vitiated atmosphere of Russia.

THE "Lady" tells of a very narrow escape the Duchess of Marlborough had on the night of Lord Grenfell's ball at the Royal Hospital, Dublin. By some unlucky chance a burning cigarette-end had fallen on the floor, and with this the Duchess's fluffy tulle overskirt came in contact, and the next moment she was in flames. With the greatest promptness Lord Crichton came to the rescue, and, tearing off his tunic, he smothered the fire, crushing the burning dress before the Duchess had taken the smallest harm.

THE first arrival of the best grades of forced strawberries this season in London sold at 32s. a pound—2s. an ounce—wholesale, and were bought by West End fruiterers for private customers. The forcing of these early berries is a special and important business, and is mainly in the hands of Middlesex growers. A "forcer" in Kent gets a living from strawberry-forcing on less than half an acre of land. The average price obtained for his crops is 5s. per pound. The variety which realised 32s. a pound was Royal Sovereign, introduced by the late Mr. Thomas Laxton, of Bedford. This is the straw berry in the Royal gardens at Windsor, where it is grown to perfection.

PRINCESS Ena of Battenberg is the Royal debutante of the year. Even were she not a Princess she would rank as one of the reigning beauties. Tall and stately, with regular features, her chief charm lies in her exceptionally pretty colouring. Although blue-eyed, pink and white of skin, and with the lightest flaxen hair, she yet rejoices in the blackest of eyelashes! Princess Ena is quite a modern girl, and there is little she does not do. A fearless horsewoman, she drives her own motor as well as her pony-cart, understands gardening, speaks several languages fluently, and is almost as good a musician as her mother. Brought up with her brothers, notwithstanding that her eighteenth birthday looms in October, she still remains something of a tomboy.

PRINCESS HENRY of Battenberg is the only one of the King's sisters who attaches any importance to state and circumstance. Both Princess Christian and Princess Louise, like the King's own daughters, enjoy playing at not being Princesses, and it is their delight to lunch and dine informally at their clubs and at restaurants, and run in and out of the London palaces "sans ceremonie." The King and Queen, since they came to the throne, in their tactful way have made it their business to meet Princess Henry in her every wish, and her comings and goings at Court are always attended with the same ceremony as in the days of Queen Victoria.

ADVICES from San Francisco state that the Pacific steamship City of Panama, which left on January 21, for ports on the Central American Coast, had a strange experience in latitude 16deg. 58min. north, and longitude 100deg. 29min. west. She sailed through miles of sea covered with masses of vegetation, tree-trunks, and carcases of animals. The debris was so thick that at times the progress of the steamer was impeded. Some of the trees were five or six feet in diameter, and the dead animals were of many descriptions. The officers of the vessel are unable to explain the strange circumstance. It is supposed, however, that the floating mass of debris was cast upon the waters by some gigantic volcanic eruption on the Central American coast.

THE startling discovery that the bulkheads in some of our modern warships are perfectly useless to resist sea-water pressure was made during a recent inspection of the Channel Fleet. By order of the admiral the steel walls of all the spirit rooms were shored up with battens and uprights, and water was then pumped in. Long before the compartments in several of the ships were full the water-tight doors and walls began to give in and buckled several inches. Had the rooms been filled with water, as they might have been in the event of collision, and had there been no shores, the walls would inevitably have burst, and the other bulkheads gone in turn, with disastrous results. Pumping was not continued far enough to cause an actual burst, but the movement of the walls was accurately measured from the shores which had been erected.

HOW PEACE IS MADE.

SOME BIG INDEMNITIES.

THE rumour that Russia is willing to offer terms of peace, and that only the question of an indemnity stands in the way, is all to the good. Indemnities, however, have tended of late years to become very serious matters. The cost of war grows greater and greater with the introduction of new and more terrible engines of destruction, and thus the burden increases on the losing Power, which has to pay the bill. There are few more expensive luxuries than that of being conquered.

When nations have had their fill of fighting, and one of them at least has come to the conclusion that peace is worth having at any price, the first thing is usually to arrange an armistice, and then preliminary terms of peace are discussed.

Few people have any idea of the number of points about which a settlement must be come to, at the end of a war. In 1814, when Napoleon had been checked and made prisoner, and the King of Great Britain and his European allies had placed the legitimate French monarch on his throne, the first Treaty of Paris was made. It began, like most such agreements between Christian nations, "In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity," and went on to declare that their Majesties were animated by "an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the sufferings of mankind, by a permanent peace."

The articles of the Treaty provided for the restoration of the old boundaries of France as in 1792, with some increase of territory on the side of Belgium and Germany. The communications with Genes, the navigation of the Rhine and other rivers, the sovereignty of Malta, Holland, and certain Italian States, the Federation of Germany and the independence of Switzerland had to be dealt with, and the nations taking part agreed to hand over to the King of France, the colonies and territory lost by the ill-fated Republic, which had been in possession for twenty years. Great Britain handed over many colonies, fisheries, etc, but received as her own parts of the French West Indies, while Sweden restored Guadaloupe to France, and Portugal returned French Guiana. The division of warships and arsenals found in the territories changing hands had to be provided for, and also the position of public servants, public pensioners, and fund-holders, public and private debts, and the property in land purchased from the State. The high contracting parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe," arranged that no citizen in the restored countries should be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in person or property for his political opinions or his attachment to any Government, even one that had ceased to exist.

NAPOLEON'S ESCAPE.

The following year Napoleon escaped, and there was great consternation.

The Powers made another treaty with the King of France, whom they were delighted to have preserved from the convulsions with which France and Europe were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Bonaparte and by the revolutionary system. France agreed to pay to the Allied Powers an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, or £28,000,000, but a portion of this was to be spent by the Allies in maintaining forces on the French frontier to preserve the country intact without prejudice to the sovereignty of his Most Christian Majesty.

An indemnity was also paid by the King of Sardinia to Austria in 1849, when he had helped Lombardy and Venice in their revolt, and Austria had crushed the rebellion. The treaty began by declaring:

"There shall be from henceforth and for ever Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between their Majesties, their heirs and successors, and their respective States and subjects."

"THESE BARBARIANS."

After our war with China in 1842 there was an indemnity payable to us of 21,000,000 dollars, or about £4,000,000. The Emperor did not sign a treaty, he merely published an Edict in which he agreed to the terms.

"The barbarians are allowed to carry on their dealings indiscriminately with whomsoever of our merchants they please," he wrote.

As to the indemnity, the Edict went on: "It is a vast amount, and where is such a sum to come from? Let Ke Ying be held responsible for the matter!"

Next came the Crimean War, and the Peace of Paris, in 1856. By this treaty Turkey took her place among the Powers, and as the Sultan was Mohammedan, the Trinity could no longer be invoked. "In the name of Almighty God," the treaty therefore began. No cash indemnity was provided for by this treaty.

It was after the Franco-German that the indemnity came to be so big a factor in terms of peace. The amount fixed at Versailles in February, 1871, was five milliards of francs, or £200,000,000, an amount which people thought must crush and enslave the French people for a generation.

To the surprise of Europe, the last instalment of this gigantic tribute was paid on September 5, 1873, and the last German troops crossed the frontier on the 16th of the same month. While the soldiers remained France had to keep them!

EXPLOITING THE TURK.

After the Russo-Turkish War, Russia sought to follow the example of the Germans by demanding a huge and crushing war indemnity. The Treaty of San Stefano, in February, 1878, compelled Turkey to agree to the independence of Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and the autonomy of Bulgaria and Crete, and to promise to pay the following bill of Russia's costs:—

	Roubles.
War expenses	900,000,000
Damage to Russia's coasts	400,000,000
Damage to the Caucasus	100,000,000
Damage to Russian subjects in Turkey	10,000,000
	1,410,000,000

Or nearly £150,000,000. At the Conference of Berlin, however, we protested against this amount as preposterous, and quite beyond Turkey's power to pay.

Russia agreed to reduce the sum, and at the Treaty of Constantinople, January 27, 1879, she agreed to deduct from the indemnity, the value of the territory handed over by Turkey—Adjara, Kola, etc. This brought the indemnity down to 802,500,000 francs, or £33,000,000, to which was to be added the damage suffered by Russian subjects in Turkey.

Even the reduced indemnity proved too much for Turkey's powers of payment, and Russia has allowed it to fall into arrears, and used it from time to time as a means of squeezing her unfortunate neighbour.

After the China-Japan War of 1894, China paid an indemnity of 230,000,000 taels, or £34,500,000, and was compelled to borrow the money, as well as nearly as much more for her own expenses, in the European market.

The United States set a moderate and humane example in the matter of indemnities after the war with Spain. At the Peace of 1898 she took the Philippines and other islands, and made Spain grant the independence of Cuba, and also take over the debt of Cuba and the Philippines, amounting to £46,000,000. But America did not demand a war indemnity as well as the islands: on the contrary, she handed over £4,000,000 as part compensation to Spain for their loss.

In the present case Japan is not likely to demand a crushing indemnity of the Franco-German type. Says a writer in the "Daily News," She is not in a position to strike at her enemy as Germany struck at France, and up to date has probably not spent much more than £50,000,000 over the war. If she gets Port Arthur and the Liao-Yang Peninsula, Japan will probably be glad to accept peace with a quite moderate cash payment.

A TELEGRAM from Chifu to the "Kolnische Zeitung" states that two Chinese junkmen were arrested upon their own confession of having thrown the German and French naval attaches at Port Arthur, Captain von Gilgenheim and Lieutenant de Cazenville, overboard while conveying them from Port Arthur.

DEFENCE OF TIELING.

RUSSIANS PREPARING TO STAND.

JAPANESE STILL DRIVING.

RUSSIAN LOAN POSTPONED.

A NEW RUSSIAN ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Preparations for the defence of Tieling are going on with frantic haste. New trenches are being dug and fortifications being constructed.

Marshal Oyama reports that in the mountainous districts eastward of the Tieling road, considerable numbers of Russian officers and men are voluntarily coming in and surrendering.

The Japanese army continues driving the remnants of the enemy.

The Japanese are now endeavouring to drive the remnants of the Russian right and left wings north of Tieling. They have captured most of the foreign attaches at Mukden.

The Japanese are now confronted with the serious problem of transporting the prisoners to Japan.

Forty thousand will be sent via Dalny and a multitude more from Yingkow when the river opens.

The Paris "Le Temps" states that owing to the uncertainty of Russia's intentions regarding the continuance of the war, the issue of the new Loan has been postponed until the situation is clearer.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

It is stated that the Council of War has decided to immediately raise a fresh army which will include two divisions of Infantry of the Guard and two divisions of Cavalry of the guard and guards artillery. Hitherto no guards have been called out.

Non-military circles, however, believe that mobilization in the present internal condition of the country is impossible.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS' REVOLT.

Land Owners Massacred.

IMPERIAL ESTATES PILLAGED.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The peasants have brutally slaughtered nine landed proprietors in the Province of Kursk.

The peasant movement is rapidly spreading.

LONDON MARCH 15.

The peasants have pillaged the estates of the Tsar and other members of the Imperial family in the Provinces of Orel and Chernigoff.

THE SOMALILAND QUESTION.

Mullah to be Undisturbed.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Earl Percy, in the House of Commons, replying to a question put by Mr. Lyall, said that Government had decided to arm certain specially selected friendly tribes in Somaliland for self-protection and keeping open the roads to the interior. This fulfilled the Government's decision to confine the British occupation to the coast and leave the Mullah to himself.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Anglesey.

The fifth Marquis of Anglesey, was born on June 16th, 1875, and succeeded his father, the fourth Marquis in 1898. He distinguished himself by the celerity with which he ran through his fortune. With his succession to the property he entered upon a career of reckless extravagance marked by extraordinary eccentricities. His income amounted to £100,000 a year and in six years he accumulated debts exceeding half a million sterling. A great deal of this was liquidated by the sale of his jewellery which was valued at about £213,000. He had an expensive weakness for theatrical performances, owned a theatrical company and a private theatre to which the public were admitted free. On one pantomime the Marquis of Anglesey spent £250,000 for dresses, scenery and jewellery. The first Marquis of Anglesey commanded the cavalry at Waterloo and died a Field Marshal. The military instincts of the fifth Marquis exhausted themselves after some experience as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The heir to the title is Charles Henry Alexander Paget, cousin of the deceased Marquis and eldest son of the late General Lord A. H. Paget.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE first game in the open Singles was played last evening when Lieut. Rendall and Mr. Cheetham met. It will be remembered they played in the finals of the Marryat Cup which Mr. Cheetham won. He repeated his performance on this occasion and beat Lieut. Rendall 6-2, 6-5. The strong wind rather spoiled the tennis which was, however, of a high class throughout. The first set was won fairly easily. The second set was stoutly contested and applause from the large gathering of spectators was frequent. Rendall played magnificently. The set was 4-1 in Cheetham's favour when Rendall by winning four games in succession brought the score to 4-5 in his favour. Cheetham won the next and in the eleventh game, deuce was called before Cheetham finally claimed a hard fought victory. The game this evening is Lieut. Rendall and Mr. J. S. Milne against Captain Greig and Lieutenant Lucas.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

MARAUDERS CAPTURED.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER RAID ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Major Roos-Keppel, whose name is already associated with more than one successful counter raid in the interests of order on the North-West Frontier, has just added to his laurels in this respect, Yesterday morning at dawn, he led a party of the Khyber Rifles into Kaddam village, two miles beyond Jumrood, where he heard that some of the leaders in the recent raid on the Peshawar district were being harboured. The surprise was completed, and no opposition was offered. The men were seized, the house in which they were harboured was destroyed and a quantity of property, believed to be loot taken by the marauders during their recent raids, was recovered.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Hepburne R. A. will officiate in Command of the Presidency Brigade when Sir J. B. Macdonald proceeds Home on leave.

One of the minor defects in connection with the military redistribution scheme, and withal one which can be easily rectified, says the "Pioneer", is the admixture of Brigadier-Generals and Colonels on the Staff, all holding exactly similar appointments. The reason is probably financial, the Army Estimates only allowing for the full pay of a fixed establishment of Brigadier-Generals. It would, of course, be only equitable that all officers commanding brigades should have the rank and pay of Brigadier-Generals, but if for financial reasons this is impossible, there would seem to be no valid objection to all alike holding the title and status of Brigadier-General; those highest on the list up to the present authorised establishment drawing the full rates of pay as such, whilst the lower grade would draw the rates of pay at present drawn by Colonels on the Staff. The title Colonel on the Staff, which only sprang into existence a few years ago, is a complete misnomer for an officer who is commanding a body of troops and is not on the Staff at all; whereas the title Brigdier-General exactly fits the case.

The delocalisation of the 2-10th Gurkha Rifles, who are to be moved forthwith from Burma to India can be carried out readily enough. Fort Stedman, and Kengtung, where the 1-10th have been since February, 1903, are to be given up as military posts, and this admits of the Burma garrison being reduced by a battalion forthwith. The 2-10th are a new battalion, having been raised in 1902 as the 8th Gurkha Rifles for local service in Upper Burma. The officers and men will be glad of the transfer to a Himalaya station, and the 1st Battalion will doubtless follow in the course of a year or two. As we have frequently said, Burma is not a country at all suited to the Gurkha, and even with a hill station like Maymyo as their regimental centre, the 10th have not had the chance of keeping as fit as regiments in the Himalayas. Kengtung particularly has proved a most unhealthy station owing to the prevalence of a bad type of fever. It was high time that it was abandoned.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

A POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

ON Monday last, the postmen of the Nagpur Post Office struck work. The strike, writes our local correspondent, was sudden, but the measures taken prevented the delivery machine from coming to a standstill. The Postal Department appears to have acted with commendable promptitude in summoning post peons from adjoining stations, and obtaining men locally. The exact cause of the strike is not known, but in choosing Monday for the purpose, the object of the strikers appears to have been to cause the maximum of trouble, as two days' mail had to be got through on that morning. The strikers are being prosecuted in the Court of Rao Bahadur Ram Krishna Rao.

The weather has become warm and punkahs are being used in the public offices here.

There were 403 plague deaths in the Central Provinces during the last week of February. Forty-six deaths from plague were reported from Jubbulpore, 43 from the Ballaghat District, 30 from the Nagpur District, 28 from the Bhandara District, 15 from the Wardha District and 12 from Burhanpur. During the last week of February there were 226 attacks and 178 deaths from plague in Berar.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE annual Mohurrum festival, which commenced from Wednesday last, has been progressing peacefully and there are no indications of a repetition of the deplorable incidents of last year. The taboots have been constructed in booths in almost all the Mahomedan streets, and "mejlis" are held every night which are largely attended. The various owners of taboot "tollis" have been parading the streets during the afternoon and at nights. The Rungari Mohalla tolli, the passing of which through Doctor Street created some unpleasantness between the tabootwalas and the Borahs residing in that street last year, was allowed a circuit on Monday night last. The procession was unusually large this year and was met by a strong party of police under Mr. H. G. Geil, Commissioner of Police, as it entered Doctor Street. The Borahs, obeying the injunctions of their spiritual head, did not turn out from their houses till the procession had passed through the street. The "tolli" returned to its booth early on Tuesday morning. The "langar" processions passed through Two Tanks, Erskine Road and other Mahomedan localities on Tuesday afternoon. Illuminations are held at night in all the Mahomedan streets, and the small hours of the morning have been kept lively by the playing of tom-toms and other instruments. To-day being "Katal-Ki-Rat" i.e., the night of slaughter, all the taboots will be taken out in procession in the native town.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has enlisted about sixty military medical students of Grant Medical College as special constables in the Bombay police force, to assist the regular force in maintaining order in various quarters of the native town during the present Mohurrum festivities in Bombay.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 18th March:—

A Class Yachts Handicap Races start at 3-0 p. m. Course No. 14.

B Class Yachts Handicap Races start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 13.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Races start at 3-15 p.m Course No. 12.

Ships' Boat Race (Service Rig) start at 2-30 p. m. Course No. 13.

The Entries will be closed on Friday Noon.

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NOTES FROM PARIS.

Church and State in France.

A GERMAN MILITARY PLAY.

THE COMBINE IN THEATRES.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 24.

IT is the golden age of Ministries. The Chamber, after the exciting events of the last days of M. Combes, has settled down to hard work. No one thinks of disturbing the peace. There have been several interpellation days with no interpellation. It is almost too good to last. Meanwhile, the Budget which, by the way, is the chief business of Parliament, though it is often forgotten, is advancing with regular strides. Some of the discussions are distinctly worth following, if only for the light they throw upon the dark places of political theories. Take, for instance, the question of the State purchase of the railways. That is one of the favourite battle cries of the Socialists. With the large-heartedness that belongs to them, they draw pleasant little pictures of free railway travelling for themselves and their friends. Already the elect of the people thinks he is perfectly right in demanding tickets at half-price from the companies, so that an extension of the system to include all his relations and friends is easily to be imagined under a State regime. Indeed, it may be said, as some excuse for this frame of mind, that the traveller, unprovided with a pass on some lines in France, is positively looked down upon by the railway staff as a poor creature enjoying no sort of influence with the powers that be.

The State Railway, then, owned and worked by the State, is the "summum bonum" of the Radicals and Socialists. But the bottom has been knocked out of the arguments with which they are accustomed to delude the electorate into the belief that the companies are growing rich at their expense, and that national control is the only system possible for national efficiency and prosperity. Exactly the contrary is proved by the debate on the working of the railways which has just taken place in the Chamber. A considerable mileage is under Government control already, and an awful example of State Socialism it proves to be. This is set forth in an able report drawn up by a Deputy, M. Beauregard, who has the advantage of a perfect financial competence in dealing with the figures. He establishes the fact that the State lines are more heavily encumbered with debt, and are less remunerative than any other form of railway enterprise in France. When allowance is made for the payment of interest at 4 per cent. on the sinking fund, the deficit to the country is over a million sterling. An instance of Government management of public services is, indeed, daily before the eyes of the ratepayers in the telephones. No worse system could be imagined. Since its original installation, practically no change has taken place in the plant or the methods of administration, notwithstanding the inventions that are constantly appearing, and the representations made by the commercial community. It is safe to say that if the Government had allowed private competition it would not have retained a single subscriber—supposing, that is, that it had adhered to its present policy. The State monopoly in matches and tobacco is evidence enough for the most people of the evils of placing exclusive trading powers in the hands of Government functionaries.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Separation Bill daily adds to or takes from the Government scheme. Every report from Rome shows that Pius X. is in no mood to conciliate the Separatists by a show of submission. On the contrary, it is clearly evident that disestablishment will be met by a vigorous counter-action by the Pope. Being no longer linked with the State, the Church in France will become a combative and missionising church. The vacant Episcopal sees, unfilled because the Republic and the Vatican could not agree as to their nominees, will be given to members of the religious orders, and there is nothing in the law of France to prevent that. These zealots, charged by Rome with the powers of a prelate, may be expected to show a boldness and independence of line in opposition to the civil authority, which will not be without its dangers for the Government of the day. The Church establishment will probably be much reduced in this country, in order to economise the contributions of the faithful, but one may expect to see the pulpits filled by men inspired with a proselytising spirit and endowed with great talents for organisation. The tendency of the new order of things will, no doubt, be to drive away the peasant priest, and to bring in men of private means and attainments, who will be able to carry on the ministrations of the faith largely independent of pecuniary considerations. Since the bill has been before Parliament considerable progress has been made in public sentiment for separation. The Catholics as a body, though bitterly opposed a few months ago to the principle of the measure, now welcome it as the best means of putting an end to a false position. That large mass of persons who are children of Rome only in the sense of having passed by the baptismal font look with an almost complete indifference upon this great act of divorce.

It is not usual for a Vaudeville drama to conclude with the report of a pistol and the smell of powder in the air. We are accustomed to drawing-room intrigue rather than the strong and primitive emotions of melodrama. Consequently, we have the sensation of finding a new picture in an old frame. "La Retraite" which M. Paul Porel has added to the repertoire of this essentially Parisian house, is a German military play. For two or three hours there is a procession of Teutonic uniforms on the stage, which would have seemed strange, indeed, ten or fifteen years ago, but nowadays raises no shadow of a protest. They might have been Greek or Roman soldiers so slight is the impression created. The story is simple enough, and baldly stated, is pure melodrama; yet that would not be quite a correct description of the play. It is interesting, undoubtedly, if one excepts the last act, where the denouement is unsatisfactory. But its interest lies in the fact that a series of living pictures of German garrison life pass before the audience. Its interest, then, is in a sense of actuality, of reality such as melodrama of an ordinary sort is the last to convey.

The piece, which has been played with great success in Germany and also in America, deals with the fortunes of a young girl, the daughter of a quarter-master, who loves, not too wisely, but too well, a lieutenant of good family. The girl's father is in the same regiment with the young man, and feels under some obligation to him by reason of having had his life saved by the lieutenant's father. Complications ensue on the refusal of the "daughter of the regiment" to wed the honest young cavalryman to whom she is virtually affianced, with the strong approbation of her father. The difference of birth is urged by the lieutenant as a reason why he should not restore the girl's good name by a marriage. There is a painful scene between the quarter-master and the lieutenant, in which, however, the old habit of discipline, ingrained from thirty years in the army, finally prevails. The old man shoots, not his superior officer, but his own daughter. One of the strongest incidents in the play is the court-martial, in which the trooper, the humble fiance of the quarter-master's daughter, is charged with having made an attack upon the lieutenant. The play is very much more in the order of Antoine than of the Vaudeville, and there is a prospect, it is said, of its passage to the Boulevard de Strasbourg. It is another instance of the influence of M. Antoine upon the Paris stage.

A great fight is taking place in the courts between the Society of Dramatic Authors and a syndicate which has already acquired several theatres of the second class. The society stands upon its statutes in declaring that none of its members shall write for the syndicate, and invokes the law to that effect the syndicate, on the other hand, calls for legal aid against an artistic boycott. The leading counsel of the day are engaged in the case, including Maitres Millerand, Minister of Public Works in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet and Poincare, the distinguished Senator, whose name was freely mentioned in connection with the Premiership. Whichever way the case goes, the syndicate, it is said, will be unaffected. It has the power of the purse, against which mere artistic impulse is of little avail. Two more theatres on the Boulevards are about to fall into the clutches of the combine. But there is worse to follow. The members of the society which so vaunts its independence, are themselves untrue to their principles, if one is to believe circumstantial rumour. They have promised to write for the syndicate—under other names, if need be. It is said that only five authors have resisted the blandishments of the theatre trust. Now Paris is asking for the names of these five incorruptibles. It is apparent that great changes are in store for Stageland if the greater part of the theaters are brought under one vast organisation. Staffs will be reduced in order to economise expenditure, and numbers of actors and actresses will find their services no longer required. A theatrical combination, too, is not for the benefit of art. The tendency would be to degrade the stage to the level of a mere commercial undertaking. There is, however, consolation in the fact that, in a utilitarian age, money can be found for a theatre of the poets. M. Armand Bour, who has already done excellent work in some of the outlying theatres, is at the head of this artistic enterprize, and the Bouffes-Parisiens is destined to become the theatrical "Poets' Corner." The new Minister of Fine Arts has given a small subvention, and the "Figaro," this morning, prints a first list of subscribers. All is not lost, therefore. "Art for arts, sake" still has its following.

The columns of the "Faits Divers" are as full of the exploits of the Apaches, in these days, as the pages of Fenimore Cooper. But they do not awaken the same admiration as the deeds and stoicism of the roving Red Man. Sometimes the Apache meets his match, as in the latest story of a concierge and two midnight visitors. Pipelet as Eugene Sue called him, was of a martial sort and kept a sabre in his "loge" as a warning to the evil-doer. When the Indians of La Villette called for his scalp, M. le Concierge replied with a vigorous sortie, sabre in hand. Probably when the young men have left the hospital they will have learnt the danger of going upon a promiscuous raid. Meanwhile, the watchword of the day is: "Every man his own policeman." Maitre Levy-Oulmann practising at the Palais de Justice, is, in a fine spirit of disinterestedness lecturing in the town halls of the different arrondissements of Paris and its suburbs on the noble art taking the law into your own hands. If an Apache tries to strangle the belated pedestrian with his neckcloth, M. Levy-Oulmann shows how the victim may not only undo himself, but eventually undo the Apache. There are other wrestling knacks and tricks of hands and feet, which the lawyer presents as remedies against the "grippe" of the highwayman. I am only a little anxious lest an Apache should be amongst the audience one night, and, spurred on by professional pride, should challenge the lecturer is one of his listeners to a midnight test of their theories in a lonely street.

There has been a great feminine affluence at the last half-dozen sittings of the Hull Commission. One wonders what interests these fair listeners can have in stretches of technical detail, full of "starboard and "port," latitude" and longitude, and the other terms of the sea-faring man. Perhaps it seems to them a sort of cinematograph of the war with all the convenience of an in-door representation. This talk of bombarding boats, even fishing-boats, and of torpedo craft, even phantom torpedo craft, is like a near glimpse of the dread struggle in the Far East. Is not another explanation that Women are always interested, it is said, in the unknowable, and in this Hull Commission "X" is still the unknown quantity. The last sitting promises to be the most impressive of all. Hitherto, the Admirals have entered the court room without the least pomp or ceremony—undistinguished from the rest of the world except by a confirmed habit of appearing half-an-hour after the proceedings are announced to begin. But on this final day, huissiers in golden chains of office, will escort them to the judgment seat. Entertainment has not been lacking from the round of international justice in its off moments.

OTTO'S AUTO.

'Tis strange how fashion makes us change
The objects we admire,
We used to sing the tireless steed
But now, the steedless tyre.
Well, Otto bought an auto
So as not to be antique,
But the thing was autocratic
As well as automatic,
And the auto would'nt auto as it
Ought to, so to speak.
He thought to get an auto-operator for the work
And first he tried a circus-man, and then he tried a Turk,
He knew the circus-man drove fifty horses with success,
And if a man is shifty
Enough to manage fifty
He surely ought to manage one horse-less.
As for the Turk, 'tis also plain, deny it if you can,
He ought to run an auto since a Turk's an Ottoman.
'Twas all in vain, so Otto moved
To Alabama, purely
That he might say "I'm Otto from
Mobile, and my motto
A Mobile Otto ought to run an auto mobile surely."
So Otto tried to auto with the auto as it ought to
And the auto tried to auto as Otto never thought to,
And Otto he got hot, oh! too hot as he ought not to,
And Otto said "This auto ought to auto and it's got to,"
And Otto fought the auto and the auto it fought Otto,
Until the auto got too hot to auto as it ought to
And then! Great Scott! The auto shot to Heaven—so did Otto
Where Otto's auto autos now as Otto's auto ought to.—("American paper.")

CRUEL MURDER OF A WIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Hirapa bin Babajee, who was convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, in December last, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that, on the morning of 30th October last, the police patel of Mhaswad received information that the accused's wife had been murdered during the preceding night. The police officers, on going to accused's house, found him sitting outside with the door closed. Accused himself opened the door, and on going inside, the patel and police constable found the body of accused's wife lying on the floor, face upwards. There were some marks on the throat, which appeared to have been caused by finger nails. The corpse was sent to Mhaswad Hospital for examination. The hospital assistant was of opinion, after examination, that the death of Babai, the deceased, was due to strangulation, and that it could not have been due to any other cause. He carefully examined the marks on the throat, and was of opinion that they were caused by nails. The Sessions Judge thought there could be no doubt that death was due to strangulation. Vithai, accused's aunt, said she was in her house on the night of the 30th October last, when she heard accused and his wife quarrelling about a man named Mhaku. Accused upbraided his wife for wanting to elope with Mhaku. Later on in the night, Vithai woke up and heard a groaning sound and gaspings in the accused's house. She came outside, and the accused also came outside, and said that his wife was dead. It further appeared that for two days before Babai's death, accused was quarrelling with her about Mhaku and taxing her with taking his grain, &c., to his house. The accused was arrested on the 31st October, when he made a confession to a second class Magistrate. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE Rhodesian Copper Company proposes to form a branch company for the exploitation of the "Broken Hill Mine." According to the prospectus, the capital will amount to £550,000 and will be divided into one-pound shares. £100,000 will be considered working capital; £400,000 set aside for the indemnification of the present owners, and £50,000 for a reserve fund. It is stated that one million tons of tin and copper ore can be dug out at once.

A STANDARD TIME FOR INDIA.

BOMBAY AND THE PROPOSALS.

THE Government of Bombay have published correspondence in reference to the proposal for the adoption of a standard time for general purposes all over India. Copies of the letter from the Government of India on the subject were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, the Post Master General, the Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and the Port Trustees, Bombay, for the their opinion. Upon their replies the Secretary of the local Government addressed the Government of India, as follows:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7, dated the 13th July, 1904, forwarding a Note on a proposal for an Indian Standard Time and inviting the opinion of this Government as regards the proposal to fix an Indian Standard Time for use upon all Indian railways and telegraphs in India which shall be exactly 5 1/2 hours in advance of Greenwich, and therefore about 9 minutes in advance of Madras time.

"In reply I am to state that the answers which have been received from the officers consulted and the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, and the Port Trustees at these places indicate that the bulk of the opinion recorded is in favour of the substitution of the 'Standard Time' for 'Madras Time' on railways and in all telegraph offices, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council supports the proposal.

"With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to observe that there is a feeling in the City of Bombay and an evident though less marked feeling in Karachi in favour of the retention of local time for general purposes. The change in railway time, however, will probably increase the inconvenience of retaining local time in Bombay, because a difference of 38 minutes and 50 seconds will not be so easily taken into account by the travelling public as the present difference of half an hour; and the result may be a change in public opinion as regards the substitution of Standard Time for local time in that city."

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary to Government, General Department:—

The vaccine lymph at present in use in Bombay has been examined by the Sanitary Commissioner and found of excellent quality. The returns received from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, show the following results for January and February:—

January.—Number of primary operations performed, 3,598, of which—(1) the results of 2,194 are known, of which 2,184 were successful or 99·54 per cent. 10 were unsuccessful, or 45 per cent. (2) 404 persons did not return for inspections. There were 3,249 revaccinations.

February.—During the first half of February, vaccinations were carried on, as in January, entirely from calf to arm; for the remainder of the month a certain number of vaccinations were made with glycerinated lymph. The results are tabulated below:—From calf to arm alone, first fortnight.—Number of primary operations 904; (1) Known successful 792 or 99·37 per cent., Unsuccessful 5 or ·62 per cent, (2) Unknown 107; Glycerinated calf lymph, second fortnight.—Number of primary operations 877 (1) Known successful 609 or 92·55 per cent., Unsuccessful 42 or 6·45 per cent., (2) Unknown 226.

The results with lymph taken direct from the calf are brilliant, and the Vaccination staff have achieved as good results as are obtained in England. With glycerinated lymph the results, although good with 93·55 percentage of success, do not come up to the high standard obtained with lymph taken direct from the heifer for the reason that this method of vaccination is still not absolutely perfected. The results with glycerinated lymph obtained by the trained and experienced operators of the Vaccination Department speak for themselves. Where want of success has been complained of, it is probably due to exposure of the tubes to heat or want of experience and skill in operating by this method. The public may rest in confidence that the quality of the vaccine is first class and that so far the quantity has been ample to meet all requirements. Any persons having complaints to make on the subject of vaccination by Government Vaccinators, whether as regards the quality of the lymph or on any matter, are invited to address them direct to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, from whom they will secure immediate investigation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday; and there were also present Mr. H. G. Geil, Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. S. J. David, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak: Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

A DANGEROUS WELL WITH DEAD RATS.

The Health Officer, No. 1 Division, reported that complaints had been made of smells from a well at Nos. 284-283 Bazar Gate Street, and on examination the water in the well was found to be contaminated. Dead rats had also been found in the well; and its water was dangerous to health. He therefore applied for sanction to a notice being served on the owner, Mr. Dayji Virji, to clean and cover the well or else to fill it in with earth.

The meeting granted the sanction applied for.

BRUSH COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The meeting considered the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on a proposal for taking electric current from the Brush Company's mains for the purpose of lighting the Municipal Office building and the Arthur Crawford Markets. The Sub-Committee stated that after careful consideration of the question and after consulting certain experts on the relative advantages of steel conduits and of lead-cased cables, protected by teakwood casing, they are of opinion that the proposals contained in the Commissioner's letter dated the 13th July 1904, so far as they relate to the lighting of the Municipal Offices, may be accepted. In regard to the Arthur Crawford Markets the Sub-Committee submitted for the information of the Standing Committee, copy of a report dated the 12th November 1904, obtained by them through the Commissioner from the Executive Engineer, and stated that they fully agreed with Mr. Hall that it would be more effective and probably not more expensive to light the markets with high power kerosine lamps such as the Washington or Kitson. The Sub-Committee therefore recommended the Standing Committee to move the Corporation to sanction the following grant subject to subsequent adjustment, in part, against the sale proceeds of such of the present machinery and materials as would be displaced by the new installations:—Cost of rewiring and refitting the Municipal Office building on the distributing board system with lead-cased cables protected by teakwood casing Rs. 14,345-0-0 Cost of installing high power kerosine oil lamps in the Arthur Crawford Markets Rs. 11,000-0-0 Total Rs. 25 345-0-0.

The report was adopted, and it was resolved to forward it to the Corporation for sanction.

DEATHS FROM VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

The meeting considered a letter from Mr Labhshankar Laxmidas, dated 28th ult., in which he requested to be informed whether the Corporation have been pleased to inquire how many deaths among children directly or indirectly result from vaccination in Bombay every year and to invite expert opinion on the subject with a view to taking such steps as may be deemed advisable.

It was resolved to refer the letter to the Corporation for disposal.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next.

ANCIENT HINDUS AND VACCINATION.

LORD AMPTHILL, the Governor of Madras on Saturday formally opened the King Institute of preventive medicine in that city. In the course of an interesting address his Excellency said:—I have had the advantage of reading papers written by Colonel King in which, as it seems to me, he gives clear proof that the ancient caste injunctions of the Hindus were based on a belief in the existance of transmissible agents of disease and that both Hindus and Muhammadans used inoculation by small-pox virus as a protection against small-pox and certain it is that long before Jenner's great discovery, or to be more correct, rediscovery of vaccination this art of inoculation was used for a while in Europe whence it had been imported from Constantinople; and the knowledge of medicine which flourished in the Near East as the commencement of the Christian Era emanated, as I have already shown you from India. It is also very probable, so Colonel King assures me that the ancient Hindus used animal vaccination secured by transmission of the small-pox virus through the cow, and he bases this interesting theory on a quotation from a writing by Dhanwantri, the greatest of the ancient Hindu physicians, which is so striking and so appropriate to the present occasion that I must take the liberty of reading it to you. It is as follows:—

Take the fluid of the pock on the udder of the cow or on the arm between the shoulder and elbow of a human subject on the point of a lancet and lance with it the arms between the shoulders and elbows until the blood appears; then mixing the fluid with the blood the fever of the small-pox will be produced. This is vaccination pure and simple, and I hope that Colonel King will forgive me for making use of this striking passage from the ancient Sanskrit work which he himself discovered and brought to my notice some two years ago. It would seem from it that Jenner's great discovery was actually forestalled by the ancient Hindus, and the obvious comment is that people who discovered vaccination ought not to object to the use or hesitate to accept the modern prophylactic operation of antiplague inoculation. I cannot refrain from mentioning yet another of Colonel King's interesting discoveries, which is that the modern plague policy of evacuation and disinfection is not a whit different from that enjoined in ancient Hindu Shastras, for the plague which we are apt to regard as a modern disease was known in India from the very dawn of history. I could give you chapter and verse, but I am afraid boring you with too many quotations. Now before I wander any further, let me try and briefly summarise the argument which I have been endeavouring to pursue.

Colonel King adopts as his motto "Health is wealth." That is true enough but there is another motto equally true which I think he might adopt besides. It is that "Prevention is better than cure." The object of this institution is the prevention of disease. The prevention of disease and the preservation of the health of the people should be the first object of statesmanship. That principle was fully recognised by the ancient rulers and lawgivers of the world; but it was lost sight of, in the turmoil in the middle ages and is now once more coming into fitting prominence. The methods which are prescribed by modern science are not now, in fact they are as old as civilization itself but they are being revived in a different form. In ancient days, civil and religious laws were mixed up and, while rulers and law-givers claimed to act by Divine ordinance, knowledge itself was indective and empirical. Knowledge in those days more closely approximated to the knowledge of an animal which instinctively avoids poisonous or harmful food than to that of the modern human being who only knows what is harmful and deleterious after he has learnt it by reason. In modern days religious and civil laws have been divorced and civil rulers can no longer claim the force of Divine authority for their ordinances. Modern Intelligence demand a reason for everything and laws and regulations have to be explained and justified on principles of logical deduction. Now from these facts I deduce a principle which has a very important application in India, and it is this: ancient Hindus and Muhammadans fully grasped the principles on which modern sanitation is founded and they have therefore no right to resent the reintroduction of the methods which they, unfortunately, allowed to fall into disuse. Still less should they fail to recognise the injunctions of their own sacred writings when they are presented to them in the shape of modern laws and regulations, but they should endeavour by every means in their power to further the objects of those laws and regulations. There is I believe, nothing enjoined by the dictates of modern science which need be resisted or obstructed in the name of caste if the Shastras are read and interpreted with that liberality of thought which is actually enjoined in them. Further, the natives of India should be particularly zealous to prosecute the study of the science which they can boast to have originated and should welcome above all, any opportunities for further research which are provided by the Government of the country. Now that bacteriological laboratories are being established all over India I hope that the day is not far distant when a native of India will contribute some great discovery to bacteriological science (Cheers.)

PEER'S MARRIED LIFE.

LADY STAIR'S DESIRE FOR A "PLATONIC PARTNERSHIP."

THE strange matrimonial relations existing between the Earl and the Countess of Stair were discussed in the Edinburgh Court of Session on February 23rd, when Lord Ardwall heard counsel on the relevancy of the action for divorce brought by the Countess.

Mr. Blackburn, who appeared for Lord Stair, said the ground upon which the Countess sought her divorce was that for the last four years her husband had been in a state of wilful and malicious desertion.

The marriage took place in 1878. In 1882 and 1883 there were differences, and in 1892, Lord Stair determined to give up his establishment in London and to take his wife to Scotland. Lady Stair declined, but Lord Stair refused to alter his decision. He sold his London house and went to Scotland, leaving his wife behind.

That raised the question of the custody of the children, and the Court of Session decided that Lord Stair was entitled to the custody.

A deed of separation was afterwards agreed upon and it was upon that deed that Lord Stair founded his defence to the action for divorce.

It was stated on Lady Stair's behalf that she remained separate only because of her husband's unwarrantable refusal to let her live with him. She had, it was said, consistently and constantly desired to live with him, but counsel contended that this desire was merely platonic in character.

It was also maintained by Lady Stair that in 1899, the deed of separation was revoked by the fact that she lived with her husband for three weeks at Bendameer.

In conclusion, Mr. Blackburn declared that Lady Stair was not entitled to divorce her husband for desertion That could only be where the wife was willing to remain with her husband. Lady Stair's position had been that she wanted to substitute for the marriage contract a mere contract of platonic partnership.

A lady companion at a certain wage, suggested Lord Ardwall, amid laughter.

Counsel for Lady Stair having been heard, Lord Ardwall reserved judgment.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dufferin, Commander A. J. G. Pilford, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Madras. She conveyed drafts of the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment ex-Sondas and details. At Karachi she will embark the Suffolk Regiment, for conveyance to Madras.

THE announcement of the discovery last August of a valuable gold "Banket reef" in the Lomagunda, district of Rhodesia has been since justified, writes the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Cape Town. The gold-bearing formation was struck at a depth of two hundred and forty-eight feet, in a sedimentary conglomerate of slate, quartz and granite, and the assay of this gave thirty to forty ounces of gold to the ton. It is quite possible that these figures may be exaggerated and the expectations formed may be too high, but it is certain that the announcement was made at a critical time for the Chartered Company, when about to raise its new capital of one million sterling. The Rhodesia Exploration and Development Company which was at first only indirectly interested in the discovery has joined the Scotch Mashonaland Company through whose district the reef runs, in obtaining a concession with the view of starting a company for the working of the reef under the title of the First Lomagunda Banket Reef Company.

THE RUTTONBAI PANDAY SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Panday School—established in connection with the fund for providing residences for poor Parsees took place at the school premises last evening. The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., presided and Mrs. D. J. Tata distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion.

THE REPORT.

Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Honorary Secretary, read the report, which stated that the school had been managed, administered, and controlled by a Committee of a few Parsis established for the chief purpose of housing the poor of their community. The Institution itself was founded by one of the most catholic-hearted and patriotic of Bombay citizens, the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, who provided the funds for the erection of the spacious building and endowed it with benefactions by himself and members of his family, amounting to an aggregate sum of Rs. 24,000, in memory of one of his pre-deceased daughters, the late Bai Ruttonbai Framji Dorabji Panday. It had been their singular good fortune for several years past, that the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this school was, synchronous with ceremonials for the foundation or installation of one or more blocks of buildings which have been from time to time erected by our Committee, as additions to, or extensions of, the original foundation. Though that afternoon, there was unfortunately, no fresh edifice to dedicate to the uses of this Institution, they had at least been busy organising and consolidating the work of the charity in connection with these twenty-four blocks of buildings that have been erected, and putting them, so far as was practicable, upon a permanent workable basis when the work of organization and consolidation is completed, the Parsi community might well feel proud that it had converted what was once a waste, unproductive parcel of land into a neat, systematically laid out, sanitary and populous settlement of the industrial section among the poorer classes of the community; It was anticipated that thereby some 500 of them would be comfortably housed in the midst of healthy surroundings. Out of the sum of about 4 1-2 lakhs of Rupees at disposal for this purpose, the Committee have provided a dispensary, a school, a common hall or assembly-room, and a general reading room &c., which are the essential requisites in these days for the solidarity and social well doing of our small but active and progressive community. The Parsi community, the report continued, is probably the first of the native communities on this side of India, that has attempted a practical solution of the housing-problem among its poor on the lines of the well-known benefactions of Peabody for the poor of London; and it gives the Committee unmixed pleasure to announce that the whole of the available area of land that could be utilized, measuring some 9,533 square yards has by this time, been completely built over, with the exception of two small plots thereof. We are promised a donation of Rs. 8,000 from Bai Sunabai, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjibhai Manockji Lalkaka, in memory of her deceased husband, her deceased son Ardeshir, and her deceased daughter Bai Bachubai, for putting up on the larger of the two plots an additional building and as to the smaller piece, we hope to turn it to account before long; as only a very modest donation is all that is needed for erecting a suitable building upon it. The poor of the Parsi community count at this day not by hundreds but by thousands, and the number threatens to multiply in an increasing ratio in the future. Hence the ever-increasing necessity of our supplies of relief to meet in proportion the growing wants of the community.

EXTENSION OF THE SCHEME.

As stated in the last report, we are still on the outset of a vast undertaking or scheme of beneficent work which requires at least a hundred such residential blocks constructed before our corporate work, capable of benefiting the community, can be deemed to have seriously commenced. Now that all the available building-sites have been almost fully occupied, we feel compelled to cast about and to discover a new but appropriate area of land for the extension of our scheme. Such a site should be extensive enough for accomodating upon it a series of structures similar in plan and character to those we have hitherto raised and been maintaining. We think that for the specific class of the community for whom residential facilities are to be opened-up, it is economically sound and socially beneficial that they should be housed in close contact and contiguous touch of one another within a compact locality. There is a plot of ground situate not far from this very property which can be acquired for the purposes of this Institution. The cost of the site itself would exceed by far the limited resources of our Committee. We, therefore, appeal to the best and highest instincts of the charitable and benevolent-minded amongst us to lend their earnest and sympathetic help to the furtherance of this highly utilitarian object. If we succeed in raising by means of donations or subscriptions small sums of money even by driblets for the erection of single blocks of buildings at a time on this desirable site, it is possible to acquire the whole of the plot from its present owners who are also Parsis, and who, if applied to, will, we believe, not be unwilling to part with it for the purposes of this charity, at a proper or reasonable valuation. We are happy to note that the principle of the objects of our Institution is gradually finding favour with the Parsi community at large and no less a person than Bai Avabai Framji Petit, so well-known to us all for her extensive and munificent bounties to her community has set apart, as we noticed in our last report, the princely sum of Rs. 5,00,000, for a foundation of the same character as our own. That worthy lady has already caused to be built three blocks of buildings accommodating 48 families, within ear-shot of this place and we sincerely hope that other charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen will follow her noble example. In our last report, we pointed out that the mortality among the inmates of these dwellings was only one-fifth of that which decimated our community in other parts of the city and it is a matter of great satisfaction to us to record that during the period of the present report the same healthy condition of the occupants has throughout been since maintained. The rate of mortality during the years 1903 and 1904 among the general Parsi population in the city has been 31 per thousand, while that among the occupants of our Committee's buildings has been only 7 per thousand for the same period.

THE SCHOOL.

The Bai Ruttonbai Panday School, started in connection with this charity, has now completed six years of its existence. The total attendance of boys and girls, which in the beginning of the year was 175 has at the close of it increased to 235. Of the total number, 50 are children of parents living within our buildings, the rest of are residents in the vicinity. The substantial increase of 60 children last year tends to indicate the general popularity and favourable appreciation in the neighbourhood of the character of the education imparted in this school. The study of English has been introduced into the higher standards and efforts are being made year after year to enhance the number of pupils attending the English classes.

The children then went through a lengthy programme of recitations and songs all of which were creditably rendered. Afterwards Mrs. D. J. Tata distributed the prizes to the children.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said:—Owing to the lateness of the hour he would not detain them long but would curtail what remarks he originally intended to make. They had watched with pleasure the part which the children had performed. They must all very much regret the absence of Lady Lamington that evening and still more must they regret the cause which kept her away. However he was able to say she was very sorry that she should not have been there to distribute the prizes to the pupils. Her Excellency had sent by him a small present which she intended to distribute personally among the children, and which he had now the pleasure to hand over to Miss Aimai Patel, who he was sure, would distribute it in the best possible manner. While they regretted her Ladyship's absence, they thanked Mrs. Tata for so kindly taking her place that evening. It was some sixteen years ago since he first learned to appreciate Mr. Murzban's ability. In March 1889 there was a fancy Fair in Bombay promoted by Lady Reay and in which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught kindly co-operated. The most permanent impression which he (the speaker) carried away with him, was the appreciation of the power of the work and organisation, which Mr. Murzban then displayed. Mr. Murzban had recently proved to them that his eyes were not yet dim nor his natural force abated after his retirement. He had carried to a successful issue the arrangements for the Fair recently held on the Oval. They had met there that night to mark the progress of what he (the speaker) might call the labour of his leisure hours. They all knew from what a tiny seed—a donation of Rs. 2,000—this plant had sprung up and how little by little it had grown into a great tree giving shade and comfort to many. They had watched the brightness of the children and they must all congratulate Miss Aimai Patel and her assistants and they must also thank the many friends who had helped her to bring about the result they had seen that evening. It was a sure indication from which they could infer what these homes meant for those who were permitted to occupy them. It was not necessary for them to bestow their praise on Mr. Murzban and his fellow-workers, who had experienced that most sincere of flattery, imitation; for they all knew that wealthy lady, Bai Avabai Petit had established another set of homes on a site not far from this. (Applause) He therefore hoped that Mr. Murzban's allusion to the vaccant spot on this site and also to another site, on which his committee were casting a longing eye, was a desire which would shortly be gratified. He wished the Home prosperity and the committee abundant funds to extend and develop this most benevolent undertaking. (Applause). On the motion of Sir D. M. Petit, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and to Mrs. D. J. Tata.

The proceedings then terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DEVICHAND MEGCHAND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE SORABJEE DORABJEE TODIWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MAHOMEDBHAI HASAMBHAI.

Mr. P. J. Padshah applied on behalf of a creditor to have his grounds of opposition and affidavit of claim filed. The learned counsel said his client could not file his opposition in time owing to illness in his family. Mr. Jinnah opposed the application. His lordship dismissed it with costs on the ground that the creditor had not shown sufficient cause. The insolvent was then granted his personal discharge.

RE NOWROJEE NASARWANJEE BHABHA.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of a creditor Abdul Rehman, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, and certain other persons. The learned counsel said he was informed that insolvent had committed certain acts in consequence of which he came directly within the penal sections of the Act. It was for the purpose of ascertaining this that the present application was made. His lordship granted the order as applied for, making it returnable three weeks hence.

RE DEVIDAS PETAMBER.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE BAIJNATH GONALDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of their interim order for three weeks. His lordship granted the application.

RE DAYAL JAITHA AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr P. J. Padshah, the insolvents were granted four months' extension of their interim order.

RE MAHOMEDALI MULLA ABDULALI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE DWARKANATH VISHNU AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE HORMUZSHA COWASJEE.

On the application of Mr. K. B. Dastur, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order till the first Wednesday in June next, and also leave to amend his schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Frank Howard Bond; Bhowan Hurjee Yeshwant Sadashiv; Daweodbhoy Mahomedbhoy Dowdi Borah; and Dinshawjee Dosabhoy Sowcar.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 18th March.

HANDICAPS.

THE Goodwood Plate—7 furlongs childs Guide 10 4, Royalist 9 7, Harpist 9 6, Shotover 9 4, Kingston 9 2, Admiral Crichton 9 1, Riverside II 8 11, Essington 8 9, Eestwood 8 4, Balayeuse 7 3, Dumbell 7 1, Kitty Grafton 6 8, stoddart 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lb.

The Ballarat Plate—7 furlongs Chippy Norton 10 4, S P. 9 6, Gun Metal 9 1, Russley Rose 9 0, Comeback 8 12, Matalgia 8 9, Malvina 8 7, Bestman, II 8 5, Koko 8 4, Filbert 8 3, Key West 7 0, Olga 6 9, Solace 6 9, Pet Girl 6 7, La France 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lb.

The Dadar Plate—9 furlongs Narunjee 9 10, Sandow 9-8, False Start 8 13, Arabistan 8 12 Mooreed 8 10, Young Cardigan 8 7, Hadhur 8 2, St. Gatien 7 12, Shaiboob 7 9, Berlin 7 8, Faithful 7 5, Smasher 7 4, Sirjamal 7 3, Panala II 7 1, Eed 6 8, Erhan 6 0, Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lb

The 1st Parel Plate—5 furlongs Mint 9 10, Young Gazelle 9 6, Farewell 9 2, Settler 9 0, Zuriff 8 10, Yerbo 8 8, How's That late Bakhtawar 8 7, Ferdosi 8 4, Clever Boy 7 13, Mosumma 7 10, Swazi 7 10, Roomy 7 3, Dispute 6 9, Magna Charta 6 7,

The 2 Parel Plate.—5 furlongs, Rose 10 3, Oriental 9 12, Hermit 9 0, Grey Fox 8 4, Bumblepuppy 7 13, Sabig 7 12, Winchester 7 6, Reflector 7 2, Superior 7 1, Redlips 6 12, Gendarme 6 9, Chiragh 6 7, Janalum 6 5, Shah alum 6 0, Shirazi 6 0, Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 6lb

The Little Strangers' Handicap.—5 furlongs Victor Wild 9 12, Thunderstorm 8 12, Highborn 8 11, Girjistan 8 10, Wait-a-While 8 7, Birthday 8 5, Bookhit 8 2, Nightstar 7 12, Wareed 7 11, Sir Robert 7 10, Shirgat 7 8, British India 7 7, Akbar 7 5, Sherali 7 6, Muslim 7 4, Zillzilla, 6 12, Darby 6 11, Steel 6 11, Summat 6 8, Nadim 6 4, Pleasure 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lb,

The Santa Cruz Plate—6 furlongs. False start 10 3, Young Gazelle 9 0 Dilerjung 8 11, Young Kohinoor 8 10, Nainawa 8 9, Settler 8 8, Zurift 8 4, Vasco 8 3, How's That late Bukhtawar 8 1, Firdosi 7 12 Clever Boy 7 7, Turn of Luck 7 7, Nusser 7 6, Mosumma 7 4, Kour Saheb 7 2, Sugger 7 1, Ajax 7 0, Thunderstorm 6 12, Arab Maid 6 12, Playful 6 10, Neppon 6 10, Spectator 6 8, Trooper 6 7, Erhan 6 3, Sherali 6 3, Shah Alum 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 9lb.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	10	5	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	13	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	23	45
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	18	10	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	27	28	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion....	13	9	17
G Mahim and Worli.....	10	9	16
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	10	22
Total	117	107	226
Total plague deaths to date...	233,377	236,457	
Same date last year	130	100	174

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
43	32

"In a case of a neurasthenic patient who had been under medical treatment for years without permanent benefit, the effect of glycogen was wonderful. She gained in weight and strength so rapidly, that in twenty years' practice, I have never seen such results in so short a time." Easton, U. S. A. J. K. BOWERS, M. D. (Unsolicited).

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

(Tuesday, 21st March, 1905.)

Entry closed at 6 p. m. Tuesday 14th March, 1905.

"The Consolation Plate." Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome
Mr F Potter's b aus m Link by Padlock—Starlight (5 years)
Mr F Main's b aus m Kitty Grafton (4 years)
Mr W Moran's b aus m Spirea by Lochiel—Rustle (aged)
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
Aga S Shah's b e m Rushbrook by The Rush—Mia (4 years)
Mr A S Oomer's b aus g Sundowner
Mr W H Bass' br aus g Stoddart
Messrs C Bleach and P B Avasia's b e g Apology
Mr Thomas' b e h Footpoint by Marco—Fracas (4 years)
Mr Thompson's ch e m Diakkaway (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo
Mr Kelso's ch e g Child's Guide
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist
Mr Pearson's ch aus g Banker
Mr Galstaun's br aus m Blue Blood
Mr Galstaun's bl aus m Gun Metal
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Atholo by Phil Athol—Dan Lorna (5 years)
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros
Mr A W P's b aus m Miss Windsor

The Sandown Plate. Distance—9 furlongs.

Captain Talbot's b aus g Essington
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Aga S Shah's b aus h Nat Gould
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover
Mr W H Bass's br aus g Stoddart
Messrs P B Avasia and C Bleach's br e g Testwood
Mr Kelso's ch e g Child's Guide
Mr Finch's b am m Balaveuse
Captain Wilson's bl e h Misty
Mr Galstaun's b nth am h Riverside II
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi

The Arab Consolation Plate. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Abdool Nassar's b a h Young Kaiser (5 years)
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan, 13-3 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h St Gatien
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo
Mr A J D'Souza's b a h Nadir Shah (4 years)
Colonel Western's b a h Pendragon, 13 3 1-2
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flisy
Captain Darley and Mr MacCullum's ch a g Selpme
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood (5 years)
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Smasher
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal, 13 1 3-4
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid, 13-3 1-2
Mr Khalil bin Dooree's ch a h Makhool (6 years)
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's br a h Hampstead (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 14-0
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh, 13-3
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 13-2 3-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Ayeed's g a h Galston

The Mahim Plate. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 13-3
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental, 13-2 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13-3 1-4
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II, 13-3 1-2
Mr Abdool Razack's g a h Young Cardigan, 13-3 1-2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, 13-1 3-4
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung, 13 3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Mr Yusuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo, 13-2 1-2
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint, 13-3
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal, 13-1 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, 13-2
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee, and A M Shamlan's g a h False Start, 13-3 3-4
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Zurriff, 13-2 1-2
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14-0
Mr Ibrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa, 13-3 1-4
Mr Aziz bin Talib's ch a h Nasser, 14-0
Mr Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler, 13-1 1-2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed, 13-2
Mr Mujeed Jurji's b a h Sugger, 13-3 1-2
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 13 3 3-4
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II, 12-2

The Auction Plate. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical, 14 0 (Rs. 500)
Mr D L Kinjee's ch a h Chawser, 13-2 (Rs. 800)
Colonel Western's b a h Pendragon, 13-3 1-2 (Rs. 600)
Mr Abdul Gany's g a h Nadim, 13-3 1-2 (Rs. 1 200)
Mr Peel's b a h Speedwell, 13-3 1-4 (Rs. 1,000)
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's g a h Darby, 13-2 1-4 (Rs. 800)
Mr R R S's b a h Prejudice, 13-2 1-4 (Rs. 600)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Senior, 14-0 (Rs. 700)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Birthday, 13-2 3 4 (Rs. 700)
Mr Hajee Abba's b a h Lookman, 13-2 (Rs. 1,000)
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Afghanistan, 13-3 1-4 (Rs. 900)
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Zinfandel, 13-1 1-8 (Rs. 800)
Messrs H Sulleman and A R Dakeel's ch a h Steel, 13 2 1-4 (Rs. 600)
Mr Mahomed Ameer's b a h Burmah, 13-3 (Rs. 700)
Messrs M Mahomed and S Imam's b a h Muzaferjang, 13-3 1-2 (Rs. 800)
Mr Zamil Jawsir's ch a h Summah, 13-2 3-4 (Rs. 600)
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's b a h British India, 13-2 1-2 (Rs. 1 100)
Mr Kelso's g a h Khoozam, 13-2 1-4 (Rs. 900)
Mr Buder bin Alwas's g a h Jawab, 13-3 3-4 (Rs. 800)
Mr Saleh Tochmachie's ch a h Coger, 13-3 1-2 (Rs. 800)
Mr Reginald's g a h Abd-El-Kader, 13-1 (Rs. 800)

The Waiter Plate. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Stewart's g aus g Cobalt (aged)
Mr H B Peke's bl aus g Musketeer (aged)
Mr W Orr Paterson's ch aus g Prospector (by wire)
Sir Lawrance Jenkin's b aus g Hoaxer

Race declared void.

The Small Consolation Plate. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Nassar Abdulla's b e b Shirazi, 13-1 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Shiwazi, 13-2
Mr G K's g a h Dispute, 13-3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector, 13-3
Mr Abdool Rahman's b a h Sybarite, 13-2 1-2
Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold, 13-1 1-2
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Jan Alum, 13-2 3-4
Mr H S L Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy, 13-2
Kr Yusuff Yunsee's b a h Yerbo, 13-2 1-2
Mr M Hormusjee's g a h How's That late Bukhtawar, 13-3
Mr P F Fischer's ch a h Governor, 13-2 3-4
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Guiding Star, 13-2 1-2
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr Preston's g a h Tawakel, 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta, 13-2
Mr Henry's g a h Gendarme, 13-3
Captain Wilson's ch a h Winchester, 13-1 3-4
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma, 13-2 3-4
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Roomy, 13-2 3-4
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh 13-3,
Messrs M Ranjee and A Aziz's g a h Shah Alum, 13-2
Mr L K Kapadia's ch a h Muslim, 13-3
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar, 13-3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Magna Charta, 13-3
Messrs P Framjee and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior 13-2 3-4
Mr A W P's, g a h Random, 13-3

The entries for above race will be divided by lot and two handicaps will be made,

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 14th March, 1905.

THE Governor-General of Netherlands India has a high opinion of Acheen as a gold-producer. When he was Governor there he took pains to ascertain the facts regarding its mineral wealth. Prospecting operations conducted officially have just resulted in the discovery that gold abounds in the country. Alluvial gold, too, is often met with. The Governor-General intends to work the mines on Government account.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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ELECTRIC ENGINEERS,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yuille St., Bunyong, Victoria, sends us her photograph with the following story:

"I suffered terribly from debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale, and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it, and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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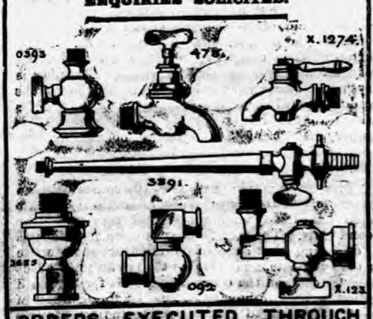

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None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

THE CONTRASTS OF TWO CAPITALS.

[BY GEORGE LYNCH.]

It was interesting after having spent five months in Tokio to have the opportunity of seeing something of the inner life of St. Petersburg. The two capitals were exponent of their countries. In each one felt like pressing the ear to the throbbing of each nation's life. Striking were the contrasts, yet the two cities were racy of the soil of their countries and of the spirit of their empires. So far as appearance goes, Tokio might from a first impression be likened to a town of toy houses, while the other looks, with its great wide streets and squares and massive buildings, as if hewn out of the rock. Tokio is, on the face of it, a city in a state of transition, and rapid transition at that. It is rapidly putting on a Western garb, as are its people. The number of houses on our models is increasing; a web of telephone wires is being spun over it; electric tramways are being constructed everywhere with wonderful rapidity. I saw one being surveyed past Ueno Park and within three months the cars were running. The streets are every where being lighted by electricity, and an elevated railway is being constructed to bring the various lines to a central station. Tokio is the children's city, and in no respect does it differ more from St. Petersburg than in this. The Japanese child is everywhere "en evidence." Every other woman one passes has one enthroned on her back; in every shop, every house-front, they are to be seen playing; one trips over them in the streets, and one meets troops of schoolchildren—the girls in their claret-coloured skirts, the boys in their military looking caps marching in step and singing as they march. In the public gymnasium in each park the children can be seen practising on the horizontal and parallel bars, trapezes, or—a favourite amusement—balancing on a tree-trunk swinging horizontally and trying who can knock off the others. With the children lies the promise of the future for the Land of the Rising Sun. Where else can we find education so universal, so thorough, and so enthusiastically pursued? It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the battles in Manchuria were won in the schoolrooms of Japan. An army like the Russian with close on 90 per cent. of illiterates is badly handicapped in the modern art of war against an educated enemy. To watch these keen, serious, yet jolly little kids so earnest either at their books or games, brings understanding of the quickening life of a great people at a period of reincarnation. Last May, close to where I lived in Tokio, a band of youngsters of about four to seven years used to march past nearly every afternoon with sticks shouldered for rifles and cardboard boxes on their backs for knapsacks, headed by one bearing a flag and trumpet, all singing, and keeping step to their song. Each and every one had some idea—if vague—of the war that was afoot. In St. Petersburg, how many of their age of all those chubby little buttons of muffled-up humanity had even the remotest idea that their country was at war at all? One can learn from the children of to-day what the nation will be to-morrow.

By how they work, by how they pray, by how they play, peoples may be partly judged. Plodding hard plodding work on the Russian side on the Japanese, work not the less hard, but with verve and the alert open-eyed expectancy of successful result, with a perpetual cheerfulness always running through their hours like the warming spring breeze through the branches of their cherry-blossom. What greater blessing have the gods given to any people than that happy-heartedness of theirs?

In the course of adopting things Western, a committee of investigation was appointed with the twofold object of selecting the most desirable Western religion that could be found, and the best beverage for the Japanese troops. For the latter British beer or its nearest equivalent, was unanimously agreed upon, but the bewildered committee could come to no conclusion about the former; so that the religion of modern Japan may still be described as that of an attitude of politeness towards possibilities.

Contemplating the Russian Church, one cannot but be impressed with a profound sense of its failure. No priesthood on the planet's surface had the same opportunity of power, guidance, and uplifting, yet it is now nothing more than a parasitical bureaucracy that solemnly chants a lullaby of resignation beside a despairing beside. Ignorant—astoundingly ignorant—these priests still hold spiritual dominion over a people more ignorant still and hold it with all the pomp and circumstances of a gloriously picturesque ritual. They summon their flocks with the clangour of great bronze bells that make the frosty air vibrant in calling them, and, arrayed in gorgeous vestments, their deep bass voices sonorously thunder forth the prayers, and clouds of incense rise, and even as it does so rises the soft and swelling harmony of many voices, until every pillar of the cathedral appears to have become an organ-pipe sounding a hymn of praise to God and the Czar.

And the people of these two capitals—how do they play, how do they amuse themselves? Whether it be the result of the climate or not I do not know but, with the Russian, vodka amongst the lower and champagne amongst the higher grades appear as necessary as petrol to get a move on the motor-car of their enjoyment—and my goodness! what a power of fuel that machine can take! Since the Government have taken over the vodka monopoly drinking has not been allowed in the saloons where it is sold, so one sees a poor man go in, buy a bottle for say, tuppence to a shilling, then come outside, and with a peculiar trick, strike the bottle on its knee which causes the cork to fly out, then drink the contents and return with the empty bottle to get a penny returned to him for it. But the big restaurants are where the other people go, imagine the Savoy and Carlton rolled into one, with an orchestra on the stage at the end, and cabinets particuliers with windows discretely veiled opening on the room all round. All the tables will be occupied almost every evening, and most of the lodges, and every other man will be in uniform, because it is a country where uniforms appear to be worn by everyone except those who sell candles or tea. It was from one of these cabinets that Prince Boris lost a girl 500 roubles that she would not get down from the window and go round the room naked in nothing but her stockings, and she won the bet, it is a late city, St. Petersburg. About three or four these restaurants close, and eleven or twelve is the usual official office time in the morning except for Trepoff, who makes appointments at nine. Over the Japanese equivalent might be written the quotation from Edmund Burke: "Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its grossness"; and after an evening with the much-wooed, uncapitulating geisha not delicate: and will flutter her fan in time with the twinkling of her moc ing eyes as she musically murmurs, "Arigato, Sayonara."—"Westminster Gazette."

JUPITER AND VENUS.

A BRILLIANT PHENOMENON.

The casual wayfarer, even though he be not an astronomer, cannot but notice the two bright objects seen in the south-west sky at sunset and after, on fine evenings just now—they "leap to the eyes," as the French say. These are the planets Jupiter and Venus. The lesser light to the left is Jupiter, the object to the right is Venus, now approaching her maximum brilliancy. She will be at her brightest on March 21, and then after diminishing in splendour, will attain greatest brightness on June 2, but this time as a morning star. It will be about 584 days before Venus is seen again in the evening as bright as she will be during the coming month. The last time this happened was in August 1903 and previous to that at the beginning of January 1902, from which dates it will be seen that the phenomenon recurs at regular intervals. The present occasion is noteworthy in that it happens in March and at the time of Vernal Equinox. Venus is bright now because she is comparatively near to the earth in actual miles, and is coming nearer but, if looked at through a telescope of moderate power, it will be seen that Venus has now only half a disc, appearing in shape like the moon at first quarter, and, though she is becoming smaller, the diminution is compensated by her larger apparent diameter and increased brightness, due to her nearness. The balance will be struck, as has been said on March 21, when not a third of her illuminated half will be presented to us, but that fraction will be brilliant.

If the two planets are watched night by night it will be seen that Venus is approaching Jupiter—not in a direct line, for she is moving in a path which passes to the north, that is, to the right, as we see it, in the evening sky, of the larger planet. On March 9 they were in conjunction—a widely separated conjunction—but both lie on the same celestial meridian, which may be mentally pictured passing through the North Pole. Another coincidence happened on the same evening for the three-day old moon was they also in conjunction with the planets, and the three objects in con, Jupiter, and Venus lying in this order in a line comparatively close together, furnish a spectacle worth seeing.

ROMANCE OF A COALFIELD.

WILL COLLIERIES BRING PROSPERITY TO KENT?

Nine years of labour, a capital of one and a half millions; result, a few days ago—twelve tons of coal! Thus, in brief, is the past of the Kent coalfields enterprise.

This is but the beginning of things, however and when all the facts of the South-Eastern Coalfield, as it is now officially termed, are considered, you do not know whether to marvel more at the past or the future where lies the probability of a vast area of the "Garden of England" being turned into another "Black Country," with many collieries, and Kent County entering upon an era of prosperity such as it has never before known.

The present annual consumption of coal in the United Kingdom is 230,000,000 tons. The highest experts have calculated, after careful experiment, that the South-Eastern Coalfield contains at least 2,592,200,000 tons, which huge figure may be enormously increased northward of the area in which trial borings have already been made, for the seams have not been found to disappear.

The history of this new coalfield is full of great national interest. It is closely bound up with the history of the large colliery are in the North of France, opposite the south-east corner of England. The South-Eastern Coalfield and the coalfield in the Pas de Calais are one and the same, for the coal seams run under the Dover Straits.

SUCCESSFUL MINING.

For over a century, coal has been mined on a considerable scale in the Department of the Nord, in France, which is about a hundred miles from Dover. But innumerable attempts to prove the continuation of the seams westward, towards the Pas de Calais, were unsuccessful, because the borings were not made in the right direction owing to an unusually sharp bend in the seam, which dipped below the secondary rocks.

About 1845 a boring was made for water below the secondary rocks within the Pas de Calais, and this led to the accidental discovery of a coal seam and ultimately of a rich coal basin comparatively near the surface.

Within a few years practically the whole of the coal basin, extending for ninety miles towards Calais was taken up and being vigorously developed. Fifty years have passed, and now eight collieries, whose total capital was £153,000 have an aggregate market capitalised value of £36,920,320. This is not including the dividends paid during the half-century, which have varied from 50 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. Some of the collieries were paying dividends within three or four years of starting. A £12 share is worth about £4,000 at the present time.

ENGLISH SCIENTISTS INTERESTED

The discovery of coal in the Pas de Calais soon attracted the attention of the leading men of science in this country, and in 1855, Mr. Godwin-Austen a famous geologist startled the scientific world by enunciating a theory that the French coalfield would be found to continue under the Straits of Dover, and through the South-East of England.

In 1886, when the President of the Board of Trade ordered the cessation of the work on the Channel Tunnel, Dr. Boyd-Dawkins prevailed upon Sir E. Watkin, who was then chairman of the South-Eastern Railway and the Channel Tunnel Company, to go to the expense of a trial boring at Shakespeare Cliff, near Dover, on the site of the shafts where the twelve tons of coal were raised the other day.

Within a year the boring was started, under the geological oversight of Dr. Boyd-Dawkins and the engineering direction of Mr. Francis Brady, chief engineer to the South-Eastern Railway. In 1890 a 2ft. 6in. seam with an intermediate parting, was struck at a depth of 1,125 feet below high-water mark but was found to be of no commercial value. The boring continued. At 1,187 feet another unworkable seam was struck. At 1,218 feet the first workable seam, of 2ft.6in. depth, was found, and turned out to be associated with an equally valuable 5ft. seam of fire-clay.

Thereafter nine more workable seams were struck, one, at 1,754ft., being a 4ft. 9in. seam of smokeless coal.

The total thickness of workable coal discovered is 18ft. On the standard calculation that 1ft. thickness of coal per acre yields 1,500 tons, the productiveness of the South-Eastern Coalfield works out to 27,000 tons per acre.

150 SQUARE MILES OF COAL.

Now the natural question which arises is: 'Is there some real foundation for thinking that the South-East n Coalfield has any considerable area?' The answer is that experimental borings made by companies and syndicates during the last few years ago to prove that the coalfields has an area of at least 150 square miles. Further, Dr. Boyd-Dawkins' discoveries led to him giving evidence before the recent Royal Commission to the effect that over a very large area the difficult rocks will be found to have practically vanished, and the coal seams will be reached with facility.

This huge coalfield, then, has three important and indubitable features: (1) that the coal is workable, (2) that the quantity is considerable, and (3) that throughout a very wide district the coal is easily accessible.

What are the probabilities of this new coalfield? The experts who have worked for years to open it up have already had in their minds the wonderful leap into prosperity of the Pas de Calais. There is a curious parallel between the French and English districts. Thirty-five years ago Kent was probably the most prosperous county in England. To-day, owing entirely to agricultural depression it is well known that there is hardly a great landowner in the county, certainly not in the south-east portion who can afford to live in his own home, in some districts there is practically no population. This was almost exactly the condition of the Pas de Calais fifty years ago.

The Government has acknowledged the great importance of the coalfield. Its past has been full of pitfalls for the unwary speculator; and of course it is unwise and unsafe to predict anything for the future.—"Daily Express."

CRUSADE AGAINST LONDON BARMAIDS.

ALARM BEHIND THE COUNTER.

The tenure of the barmaids' place behind the counter is very precarious and in many public-houses they are changed once a month, and sometimes oftener, without any reason being assigned. The crusade against their employment altogether is being continued with unabated vigour in London. Over 4,000 are employed in Greater London; 27,700 in England and Wales, and about 31,000 in the United Kingdom. Inquiries made by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" lead to the conclusion that the efforts of social organizations which would deprive them, in the name of high social ethics, of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood are not appreciated. Barmaids, like many other women workers, have no trade union to defend their interests against the autocracy of "the trade" or outside interference; otherwise they would before now, have made their voice heard, and taken measures to secure what they call "the liberty of the subject," which, it is alleged, is jeopardised by external organisation which have not their real welfare at heart.

The proposal of the Church of England Temperance Society that the service of all barmaids should be dispensed with after a year's notice has aroused a feeling of indignation among the nymphs of the counter in the Metropolis, and doubtless in other large cities; and, so far as can be gauged, is condemned by the general public. The intelligent and capable barmaid (and there are many in that category) expresses the opinion that service behind the counter, with all its drawbacks, does not infringe any code of moralethics; that barmaids have maintained their character for honesty in circumstance of temptation; and that they ought not to be deprived of their livelihood.

The licensing authorities in London are not likely to countenance the drastic policy of the Church of England Temperance Society, and Parliament would never surely endorse it. The fields for female labour are not too abundant, and dismissed barmaids whose calling has to some extent unfitted them from following other vocations in the labour market one fears would be left out in the cold. The reduction in their numbers if it comes at all will come gradually, chiefly owing to the sobrier habits of the people. The National Women's Temperance Association proposes to abolish barmaids by legislative easy stages and suggest that the Legislature should pass a bill prohibiting the future employment of barmaids except those in service at the time when the bill was passed. With this view the association are endeavouring to ascertain the views of Members of Parliament and Parliamentary candidates as to whether they would support such a measure.

THE BONMARTINI CASE.

COUNTESS LINDA'S REMARKABLE LOVE—LETTER.

The resumed trial of Countess Linda Bonmartini and her alleged accomplices in the murder of her husband has, though the indictment was only read on February 23 and the examination of witnesses had not yet begun, already produced one dramatic surprise.

It takes the form, telegraphs the Turin correspondent of the "Express" of what is deemed likely to prove the most damning piece of evidence against the unhappy Countess—a letter which she addressed from prison to Dr. Secchi the man the prosecution alleges to be the source of the murder plot.

The indictment declares that it was her affection for this middle-aged and far from handsome physician that first bred in her mind the idea of getting rid of her husband. The letter in question which was intercepted by the police is full of passionate passages.

LIFE UNBEARABLE.

Addressing Dr. Secchi as "My Carlo," the Countess Linda writes:—

I cannot possibly tell you how, in this terrible anguish my tortured mind has ever followed you. When I think of what you have suffered and of what you will still have to suffer for my sake, to go on living, becomes an unbearable thought to me.

I write you these lines to tell you that my health is no worse than it is better even than it was on the day when I entered this horrible prison. Take comfort, then, on this subject, thou angel of my life.

I would I could find utterance for all the love that ever centered in the heart of a woman, for however despairing my thoughts, you always remain the adored image of my dreams; yours for ever is my faith, and love unalterable. To you my soul, my life, my whole being, will evermore be faithful.

WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Be assured once again, then, of this: I swear it you to day, solemnly and devotedly as though it were my death-bed confession, as though I were about to appear before God; my only hope, my love, my soul cherish my memory fondly and faithfully, for I live in the certainty that whatever may happen you will never forget me.

No woman on earth has given more than I have given you. No woman has loved more, for my love for you was, and is, as the concentration of all the love of all the women who have gone before.

At noon precisely send me a kiss; I will send you thousands, and rest assured—for I am calm and collected that to the last breath that is in me I shall defend myself, and solely for your sake, for you who are so dear to me.

If the judge should ask me whether we have never spoken about marriage, I will tell him the truth—that more than once we have quarrelled on this subject. For I never cared to think of marriage, in the event of my being free to marry you, fearing, as I did, that you might be too severe with my poor children.

I send you these flowers which kind Dr. Gotti who comes to see me every morning, has given me. Guard them as a souvenir and a remembrance of me together with this letter, and receive my eternal kisses.

ABDUCTION PLOT.

The Court was profoundly impressed by the reading of the acts of the accusation against the prisoners, with its terrible accommunication of minute detail.

When the part was reached in which were related the circumstances of the murder of Count Bonmartini, the Countess hid her head and sobbed bitterly, and Dr. Secchi covered his face with his hands. Tullio remained impassible, staring stolidly at the iron doors of the cage.

Dr. Naldi and Rosa Bonnetti seemed deeply disturbed as the dramatic description of the murder was read out.

It was rumoured in Turin that a band of admirers of Linda Murri have formed a plot to rescue her when she next comes to the court-house, and carry her off to a place of safety.

In view of this rumour the police are taking extra precautions to secure the safe custody of the Countess.

A RUSSIAN FORTRESS PRISON.

So many sensational rumours have been current concerning the life which Maxim Gorky was forced to lead in the Peter-Paul's fortress prison at St. Petersburg that it is interesting to know the opinion of Major-General Richard Count Pfeil, who has served for years in the Russian Life Guards, and has had many opportunities, while on duty at the fortress, of knowing exactly what goes on in the prison. Count Pfeil writes on this subject in the "Tag":

"Under the arches of the Troubetzkoi Bastion—that is to say, high above the surface of the Neva—several heavy doors, kept by turnkeys and sentinels with charged rifles and bayonets ready for action, lead to a long, wide passage. In this passage, again, a number of sentinels are posted, picked men from the regiment of the Guards stationed in the fortress. Beyond these there commences the rule of the 'blues,' the constables of whom all Russia stands in awe, and who hold a very powerful position. Those stationed in this part of the fortress are in service of the secret police, and execute its orders silently and relentlessly. They are sworn, before they enter the service, to know neither father, mother, wife nor child, if these should come under the condemnation of the law, and to treat them as if they were strangers. No superfluous word ever crosses their lips; they move without a sound through the passage, the floor of which is covered with thick mats.

"Along this passage are the prison-cells, each separated from the rest by walls several feet thick. Many who have imprisoned there have been for years awaiting their trial, because no one dared to make known their condemnation even to the initiated, or because they were wanted as witnesses. They are all quite unapproachable from the outside. They have no idea of what is going on in the world; they are absolutely ignorant of the fate of their fellow-prisoners.

"The doors of the cells are hardly recognisable from the passage, being of the same grey colour as the walls; some five feet from the ground there is a small shuttered window, through which the prisoners can be observed at any moment. The cells are large and airy, about eight feet by four—that is to say, as large as small rooms. In one corner stands an iron bedstead, screwed to the floor, and furnished with a good mattress and two blankets; in the centre are a wooden chair and table; in another corner, also screwed to the floor, a complete toilet arrangement, with a constant supply of water. During the day the cells are lighted by a large, trebly barred window; but the light is dull; as a high outer wall rises a few feet in front. After dark a paraffin lamp in the wall gives a little light. The prisoners have two hot meals a day, each consisting of two courses, and tea three times a day. On fast-days only do they receive no meat. Every prisoner is daily sent into the open air for forty minutes' exercise in a small walled-in garden, guarded by police.

"There is a plentiful supply of books in the prison, consisting of religious works and of such volumes by Russian authors and poets as are supposed to do no harm. There are also English, German, and French books. The cells are exactly alike. They are in no way uninhabitable, and the treatment is truly kind. Prisoners are punished by withdrawal of the permission to buy little things on their own account; sometimes also by smoking being prohibited, books withheld, or by imprisonment in a dark cell. Corporal punishment has been forbidden during the last quarter of a century, and the torturing of prisoners belongs to the realm fairly-tales."

MR. WYNNE AND MR. WOOD, Members of the Railway Board, leave Calcutta for Lucknow and Cawnpore on the 31st. At the latter place they propose meeting the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to discuss railway matters which that body may be interested in. They then proceed to Lahore to examine into the question of providing more rolling stock for the North-Western Railway, and afterwards visit Karachi to look into the local railway arrangements there, and to confer with the Chamber of Commerce.

A RECENT article in the "Nineteenth Century" on appendicitis denounced the use of "Hungarian waters, aperient salts, and liver pills" as a likely cause of the trouble. The "Lancet" expresses the opinion that there is no basis for the opinion that those persons who take laxatives are more liable to be affected.

THE EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA.

OFFICER'S CLAIM AGAINST M. LEBAUDY: AMUSING CASE.

An amusing case, in which M. Jaques Lebaudy, described as the Emperor of the Sahara, was the defendant, was heard in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury. The action was brought by Mr. Galbraith George Graves, of Westmoreland-road, Bayswater, for £106 13s. 4d., one month's pay as military commanding officer. The defence was a denial of the agreement.

Mr. Low, who appeared for plaintiff, said he understood the defendant contended that the Court had no jurisdiction because he was and had been treated by the plaintiff as a Sovereign Prince, viz. as Emperor of the Sahara.

His Lordship: Where is his kingdom?

Mr. Powell (for defendant): It is bounded on the north by Morocco.

Continuing, Mr. Powell said there was the case of the Sultan of Johore, where a certificate was issued by the Foreign Secretary that he was a foreign prince. There was no such certificate, however, in this case.

His Lordship: I don't want to put you in any difficulty, but how did he become Emperor of the Sahara?

Mr. Powell: Pretty much in the same way as Napoleon became Emperor of the French.

His Lordship: You mean that he has won battles and so forth.

Mr. Powell: No, but Napoleon required that he should be recognised as Emperor, and defendant does the same.

His lordship overruled the objection, observing that if it turned out in the hearing of the case that the defendant was a modern parallel to the Emperor of the French he would again consider it.

Mr. Low then opened the case for plaintiff, who, he said, was educated for the Army and had served as a private in the Royal Artillery, as an officer in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and as a colonel under the late Queen of Madagascar. In 1903, M. Lebaudy was staying at the Savoy Hotel, and he alleged that he had become Emperor of the Sahara. Plaintiff, then being desirous of employment, offered his services. He was received in audience by the defendant, and finally appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Emperor's Forces. Defendant said that he was making arrangements with the Sultan of Morocco and his feudatories to take over the country and establish a capital which was to be called Trujia. The plaintiff's salary as commander-in chief was to be £2,000 a year. Afterwards the "emperor" repudiated the arrangement and said that the plaintiff's story was pure fiction.

The plaintiff said when he went to the Savoy Hotel he inquired for M. Lebaudy. The official said he did not know such an individual, but when he asked for the Emperor of the Sahara the reply was, "Oh yes he is here. But he is too up yet."

His Lordship: What time was that?

Plaintiff: Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Describing his interview with the Emperor, plaintiff said he was shown plans of the capital to be built on the Sahara.

His Lordship: What happens to those who build on sand?

When the question of remuneration was mentioned, defendant said: "I give my officers presents." Plaintiff replied, Your Majesty may call it presents, pay or what not as long as it is regular, I have no objection. A salary of £2,000 was, however, eventually agreed to. A paper called The Sahara was printed, and that was the official organ for the new empire. There was a Poet Laureate for the paper.

A copy of the paper was handed up to his lordship, who read an extract from a poem in French, entitled An Address to the Emperor. His lordship observed that it might have been written by Mr. Shakespeare.

When plaintiff wrote for his salary he had a reply from Colonel Gourand denying that there was any agreement, and asking that there should be no more such ill-timed pleasantry.

Cross-examined by Mr Powell, plaintiff said he knew nothing about Colonel Gourand, except that he believed he was an American.

When you asked for your salary, did you see the chancellor of the exchequer?—No, I wish I had seen him.

Mr. Harry Woodhouse, journalist, said he was present at the Savoy Hotel when M. Lebaudy proclaimed himself Jaques the Emperor of the Sahara. In cross-examination witness stated that he wrote a national anthem for the Emperor, who appointed him poet laureate.

Mr. Powell: Did you get anything for it?—Nothing.

His Lordship: Poets laureate generally get a butt of Malmsey wine.

Witness: You have made me a butt, I have not got the wine.

Mr. Powell, after luncheon, submitted for the defence that there was no case to go to a jury. His lordship, however, ruled that there was. Mr. Powell then submitted that the whole proceeding should be regarded as a broad farce or comic opera, and not regarded seriously.

The evidence of M. Jacques Lebaudy, taken on commission, was read by Mr. Scrutton. He must emphatically stated that it was untrue that he engaged Colonel Gourand as a commander-in-chief for the Empire of Sahara.

The jury gave a verdict for defendant.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 2ND MARCH 1905.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
GOLD.			
In the month of Jan. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	485,173	372,177	113,995
Value in rupees ...	3,54,66,019	1,81,50,206	73,15,744
To the end of the month of Jan. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	29,79,984	1,858,753	1,121,231
Value in rupees ...	18,91,37,420	10,76,14,582	7,93,22,838
SILVER.			
In the month of Jan. 1905—			
Weight in ounces ...	8,229,582	40,381	8,180,201
Value in rupees ...	1,55,86,593	1,31,685	1,54,54,907
To the end of the month of Jan. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	84,022,512	22,990,163	61,122,349
Value in rupees...	15,04,93,051	4,35,01,613	10,79,91,438
TOTAL.			
In the month of Jan. 1905—	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces...	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	4,10,52,602	1,83,81,951	2,27,70,651
To the end of the month of Jan. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees ...	33,05,30,471	15,03,16,095	18,02,14,376

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE) IN.

	In the month of Jan. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Decartments	12,35,120	8,86,138	21,24,258
3 Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Purchased bullion received for Government coinage..	47,94,205	74,72,229	1,22,66,434
	To the end of the month of Jan. 1905		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of dollars	.....	3,90,49,021	3,90,49,021
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments.....	2,06,97,953	78,78,322	2,85,76,275
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	....	2,91,924	2,91,924
4 Purchased bullion received for Government coinage	2,75,66,379	6,14,77,099	8,90,43,478

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	In the month of Jan. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees.....	44,01,024	11,52,009	55,53,033
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	4,59,005	.....	4,59,005
	To the end of the month of Jan. 1905		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	6,48,847	6,48,847
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	20,364,634	20,364,634
2 Rupees.....	3,12,90,221	5,02,09,228	8,14,99,449
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	29,03,032	.....	29,03,032

HIGH COURT.—March 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

99- 03—Captain and V—S R Bottlewala and Co vs Frank M Stephens and another
100-03—Captain and V—S R Bottlewalla vs Frank M Stephens

For Judgment.

655-01—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

760,04—Captain and V—Champsy Parbot and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Mathowji K K—Parheari

Reference.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Trustees and J

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—B d Mer bai widow vs Canji Walji Medh wji and K

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhagvandas vs Odhram—Balkis K J Billimoria.

20-04—Tyabji D and Co.—habibbas Narroodas vs Bai Heer bai widow a minor by her guardian Gordhn Gorin B M and R mer.

22-04—Bokn il M and R Yenus i widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhaikar by his guardian Pandoorang H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

23-04—Sorabji and J—Madhusudan Raghoba and others vs Sathubai widow—In pers n

24-04—K and Lind—Krishnbai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co

28-04—Tyabji D and Co—Chellab ai Manor s vs Tribhowan las Narotamd s Mulco Sathbhai—J and

30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Ganesh Sahan Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pai and others—Chitnis and N

2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabai widow vs Ranjee Hemraj—Mulla and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment.

755,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Morarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

For further hearing and Judgment.

721,04—Wadia and Co—Gokuldas Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and others—Smetham B and N, and M J and M and Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

777-03—Jamsetjee and R Pherozshaw Festonjee Bharucha vs Dinbai widow and another M R Vakil

787-04—Jamsetjee and R Ibrahim Girdharidas vs Thakur Jeewandas Nathoobhoy Nadirshaw and T

290-02—In person Lodhibai widow vs Ruttonsey Karamsey and others Payne and Co

563-03—Bicknell M and R—Hanmanbux Fooleband and others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and P

430-1902-04—Mulia and M—Gordhundas Waghji vs Dea Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

14-04—In person—Bai Ratanbai widow vs the Versey Kheroj and another—Moganlal J and G.

731-03—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Govindram Jaisonand—Payne and Co—For postponment.

460/02—Dikshit D and S—Purshotum Vishram Mowjee vs The Sir Wajeee Wadhwan Camp Mg Co Ld and others—Bhaishanker K and G T and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

621,04—M B Chothia—Ramchundra Megha and Co vs Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W

138-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Manghibai widow—Little and Co

843,04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M Not to be called on.

23-01—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalloo bhai and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

682-34—Wadia G and Co—Hearabai widow vs Framjee Jamshedjee Kairok another—Bickneil M and R.

447-04—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Nanjee and Vs Hajee Abdoola Mowjee and others Thakurdas and Co—E G and W and A H D and Co.

414-04—Malvi H and M—Bai Jadav widow vs Jadhowjee Damodhar and others—Madhawjee and K—Little an Co.

426-62—Raghavaya and B—Deming Philip Patel vs Fakirjee Rawjee—K B Mehta.

453,04—Dikshit D and S—Ramdayal Saligram vs Govind

43,04—M B Chothia—Dhanjibhoy Muncherji Kapawala vs The Hon Mr Advocate General and others—Little and Co

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieuts—Baker Arthur Rawson Blewitt, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; offig double Coy Officer, 24th Deccan Infantry, dated 19th December 1904. Gerald Herbert Jonneon Barrett, 1st Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; Double Coy Officer, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry) dated 13th February. Lieut Cecil Geoffard Bisley, late 1 Field Artillery, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment); offig Squadron Officer 18th Hussars Lancers dated 4th February.

Conductor James O'Brien Ordnance Department has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—

Major to be Lieut Col—13th Feb—John Lampen 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

The Conductor Joseph Barry Barrack Sergeant 1st class Military Works Services is promoted to the grade of Conductor with effect from the 7th December 1904.

The undermentioned third class Asst Surg having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the necessary departmental examination is promoted to be second class with effect from the 21st Feb—William Calderwood McMillan.

Third class Asst Surg Edwin Seymour Pashose is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 11th Nov 1904.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col Algernon Henry Wilmer Indian Army has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval with effect from the 4th April.

Major H W Elphick Indian Medical Service (Bengal) has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to the temporary half pay list subject to H M's approval with effect from the 6th March.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A H Ruddell is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 27th Feb.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 15.

Wednesday.—Pressure has risen briskly in Chaman and has fallen in all other parts of the Indian region. The fall has been largest in Kashmir. Light rain has fallen in Baluchistan and the hills and Submontane districts of North-West India. A few local showers, probably due to thunder storms have occurred in the interior of Burma and South Peninsula. Chaman, Murree, Rawalpindi, Lashio and Bhamo reported 1-2 inch. The weather is likely to be fine in Baluchistan, but is more or less unsettled over the whole of Northern India. No rain of importance, however, is likely except in the West Himalayas and Submontane districts of Bengal and Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 5 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall has been brisk to rapid at most places. The barometer is generally in moderate to considerable defect of normal.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country. The force has been fresh at Negapatam, Bombay and Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar and Trichinopoly and Bijapur and the minimum 5° to 9° in lower Sind and at Ajmere, Sangor, Ahmednagar, Sholapur Indore, Bellary and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana and at Dessa, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar Para, Indore, Jubbulpore, Surat, Mormugao and Masulipatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Jacobabad, Belgaum, and Bangalore.

Weather over the country lying to the North of Latitude 22° is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The happy settlement of the St. James's Park milkmaid incident recalls to mind a more formidable difficulty that arose in Hyde Park a good many years ago, though in that case there was only one old woman to be dealt with. Mr. Bernal Osborne, then a prominent figure in Parliament, one day rose in his place to interrogate the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests respecting the removal of Mrs. Hicks, an applewoman who for many years had been getting a modest living by her stall under one of the trees in Hyde Park. Lord Seymour, in reply, gave a very amusing account of the acquisitiveness of the old lady, who began in a very humble way by putting a board across some trestles and displaying her fruit and ginger-beer. After a time she craved and obtained permission of the Commissioners to erect a wooden stand in which she could lock up her goods at night instead of taking them home. Step by step owing to the good nature of the First Commissioner the wooden lock up became a stand of brickwork which grew into a hut five feet high. After a while the hut required repairs and then it attained a greater elevation and took to itself the dignity of a chimney. Having thus established her house the enterprising old dame began to cover a bit of a garden and set up one or two hurdles at the back of it.

If

PURELY PERSONAL.

In some recent accounts of the coming of age of Lord Camoys mention has been made of his pretty and charming aunt, the Marquise d'Hautpoul, and of the likeness which she is generally said to bear to Queen Alexandra. The resemblance is certainly unmistakable, but Her Majesty has a more striking double in the person of the Countess Maunsy de Talrande, daughter of a former Earl of Stratford, and only sister of Lady Normanton. Lady Mary Byng (as she then was) was formerly attached to the Court of Queen Victoria, and her remarkable likeness to the Princess of Wales used often to be noticed. In figure, features, and style of coiffure she was, and still is, wonderfully like Her present Majesty, who has honoured her with her friendship for many years, and is the godmother of her lately born little girl, Alexandra de Talrande.

Very few of the countless visitors to Windsor Castle have the privilege of penetrating to the long library whose windows overlook the terrace, and command one of the fairest views in England of wood, river, and fertile plain. Those who have the entree there will possibly hear from the ever-courteous custodian of the King's books that in the building now devoted to the library were formerly the apartments assigned to the Queen's Consort. Henry VIII.'s successive wives once occupied them, and it is said that the female servants of the Castle, who now inhabit part of the same building, hear at night mysterious movements, and sometimes strange cries, which they attribute to one or other of those unhappy Royal ladies of long ago.

I have myself (writes my correspondent) heard from an officer in the Guards, the story of one of his comrades who was quartered at Windsor a few years ago, and was one day seated in a window-recess of the library; perusing nothing more ghostly than a county history—a department in which the Royal collection is particularly rich. A sudden consciousness that someone was standing close behind caused him to look hastily round, and there, bending over his shoulder, and apparently interested in the big volume before him, was Queen Elizabeth! hoop, ruff, farthingale, high-heeled shoes and all. This was (my informant assured me) in bread daylight on a summer afternoon.

A correspondent sends me the following little reminiscence of the unfortunate Grand Duke whose tragic end has paralysed all Europe: A clergyman of my acquaintance went to Jugenheim to instruct Prince Louis of Battenberg in English, when he was preparing for the Royal Navy. The Emperor and Empress of Russia were staying there with their three youngest children, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul. The children all came to have lessons with their cousin Louis and Princess Alice looked in upon them occasionally to join in the English conversation. The Tsar's fete day at the end of August was approaching, and the children wanted to have a concert, which the tutor arranged for them. When it was over, the Emperor called his little son Sergius to him, and gave him a ring in a case to offer to the tutor as an acknowledgment of his services. Little Paul, the youngest son, came forward and wanted to give it, too, so Paul carried the ring and Sergius the case. The ring has been valued as worth about £100. The Grand Duke Sergius was more like his mother than his father's family, and was her constant companion when she visited her old home in Hesse Darmstadt and at Nice, where she stayed for the benefit of her health during her last winter, and was brought home a dying woman to St. Petersburg. He was in those days a fair-haired young giant of twenty-two; but his father's violent death seemed to sadden him permanently, and his gloomy face, which never, in public, betrayed itself into a smile, gained for him a great deal of unpopularity.

Lady Wimborne's new book-shop in Dover Street recalls to mind the number of smart folk who are, or have been, connected with commerce. The Duchess of Abercorn has a creamery at Honiton, from which she supplies the leading firms in Belfast. Lady Essex and Mrs. Hwfa Williams are responsible for a laundry, and Lady Duff-Gordon is at the head of one of our smartest firms of dressmakers. Lady Rachel Byng, daughter of Lord Stafford, keeps a shop for artistic needlework; Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin has a violet farm at Adare Manor; Miss Frances Wolseley, only child of Lord and Lady Wolseley, manages a garden and a school for gardening at Glynde; Mrs. Bertie Dormer, niece-in-law to Lord Dormer, is a milliner; and Mr. FitzGeorge, daughter-in-law to the late Duke of Cambridge, has set up business as a beauty doctor.

Many smart men have also turned their attention to business. Lord Pembroke recently became the head of a carpet factory; Lord Harrington keeps a fruit-shop at Charing Cross; and Lord Londonderry's coal carts are familiar to all Londoners. The wine business seems to be attractive. Mr. Alexander Hood, brother of Lord Bridport, is in the wine trade at Bronte in Sicily; Mr James Mansfield, brother to Lord Sandhurst, is a partner in Hatch, Mansfield and Co.; and Mr. Thomas Kingscote, half-brother of Sir Nigel Kingscote, supplies the Royal wine-cellars. The milk trade has also been adopted by more than one hereditary legislator.

The Earl of Southesk has been very inadequately described in some comments on his recent severe illness as a typical Scottish peer and country laird. That he certainly is but he is very much more, being—among other things—undoubtedly the most erudite antiquarian among living peers and indeed one of the most distinguished archæologists in the Kingdom. At Kinnaird Castle his fine seat in Forfarshire, the towers of which are a conspicuous feature from the railway near Brechin he has amassed a curious and valuable library and a collection of gems and intaglios which is almost unique. In the park at Kinnaird roam some five hundred red and fallow deer, as well as a herd of Highland cattle. Lord Southesk is a cattle-breeder of renown, and was a famous sportsman in his youth, having shot big game in almost every part of the world.

The name of Lord Southesk's family seat (which has no connection with Lord Kinnaird) recalls the many instances of Scottish territory titles now entirely dissociated from their places of origin. The Duke of Montrose has no connection whatever with Montrose, nor the Earls of Crawford, Glasgow, Elgin, or Leven with the places whence their titles are derived. Stranger still, there are numbers of Scottish peers who do not own an acre of land in any part of Scotland. One might name—and it is by no means an exhaustive list—the Earls of Caithness, Mar, Newburgh, Dysart, Dundonald, and Seafield, besides many others of lesser degree.

The announcement of the authority conferred on Mr. L. V. Harcourt, M. P., to drop the patronymic of Vernon, and to be known by the name and quarter the arms of Harcourt only on succeeding to the Nuneham estates under the will of his cousin, the late Mr. Aubrey Harcourt, recalls the fact that the present generation of the Harcourt family are really by descent Vernons, the late Sir William Harcourt, his brother, and his cousins having been grandchildren of the Hon. Edward Vernon, Archbishop of York, second son of the first Lord Vernon who succeeded to the Harcourt estates on the death of his brother-in-law, the second Earl Harcourt, his mother having been the grand daughter of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, and his sister having married her cousin, the second Earl Harcourt, the last of his race, who died without issue, and passed on the large Harcourt estates, which, besides Nuneham and Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire, included also the stately mansion of Harcourt House in Cavendish Square, to his cousin and brother-in-law, the Archbishop of York, who married in 1784, a daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, and by her had a family of no less than seventeen children of whom fourteen survived him. He officiates at the coronation of three sovereigns, and on each occasion received as a memento a service of plate, all of which are preserved among the heirlooms at Nuneham.

In reading the "Life of Lord Dufferin" the other day, I was reminded (writes a correspondent) of an anecdote related to me by a friend a few years back, which I have always thought such a good illustration of the courtesy and wit which was so strong a characteristic of Lord Dufferin. My friend happened to be a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and one day, when standing on what is known as the "platform" of the Castle at Cowes, he saw Lord Dufferin—who was a very old friend of his father, and with whom he had stayed while visiting Canada, when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy—standing on the parade below. Anxious to show him every politeness, my friend went out and asked him if he would not come into the club. Lord Dufferin accepted the invitation with thanks, and on reaching the club my friend was just about to put his lordship's name down in the visitors' book, when Lord Dufferin went up to the list of members hanging on the wall, and, running his finger up the list, remarked that he was becoming quite an old member.

Count Manassi of Terni has offered a reward for the discovery of a cheap material that can be commercially used in the making of workmen's shoes. The Count was led to make this offer, with a view to improving the condition of the agricultural and industrial classes by relieving them of the tax the providing of leather shoes formed on their very limited income. Count Manassi has opened a subscription list with a donation of 5,000 lire, for this purpose, and so much has been already subscribed that the prize to be gained by the inventor of a suitable material will represent a considerable sum of money.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

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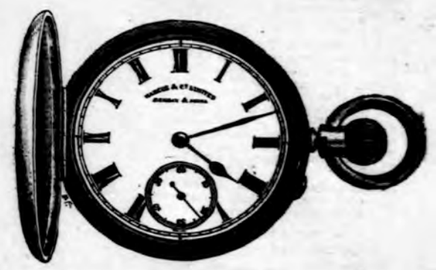

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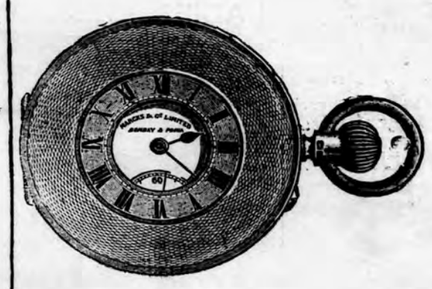

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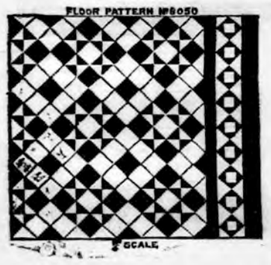

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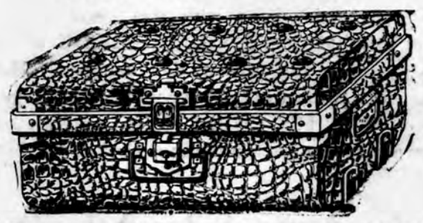


The "Rajah" Trunk, as per illustration but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Chocolate, a strong and reliable Trunk.

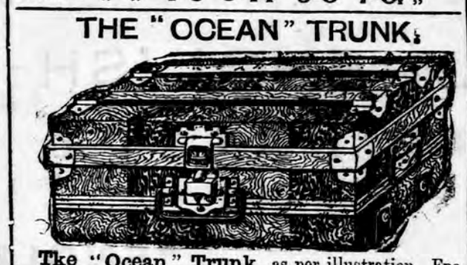
Sizes	24"	28"	30"	
Price Rs.	10-4	12-0	13-8	each.
Reduced " "	9-0	10-4	12-0	"

THE "CALCUTTA" TRUNK.

The "Calcutta" Trunk, as per illustration, Enamelled Chocolate, a very reliable Trunk.

Sizes	24"	26"	28"	30"	
Price Rs.	4-15	6-12	7-4	8-4	each.
Reduced " "	4-8	5-14	6-8	7-8	"

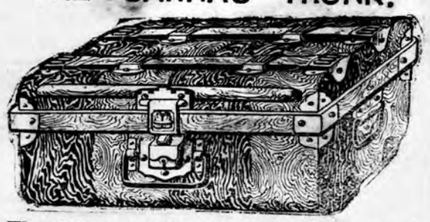
THE "OCEAN" TRUNK.



The "Ocean" Trunk, as per illustration, Enamelled Chocolate, well protected at all corners.

Sizes	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"	
Price Rs.	9-4	11-4	12-0	13-4	13-0	17-0	each.
Reduced "	8-0	9-4	10-8	11-8	13-0	15-0	"

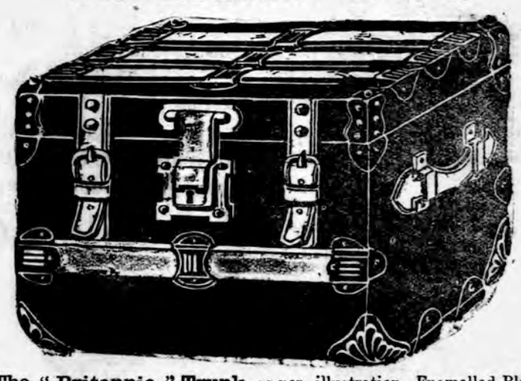
THE "CARNAC" TRUNK.



The "Carnac" Trunk, as per illustration, but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Tan, strong and durable Trunk.

Sizes	26"	28"	30"	
Price Rs.	14-0	15-12	16-14	each.
Reduced " "	12-0	14-0	15-0	"

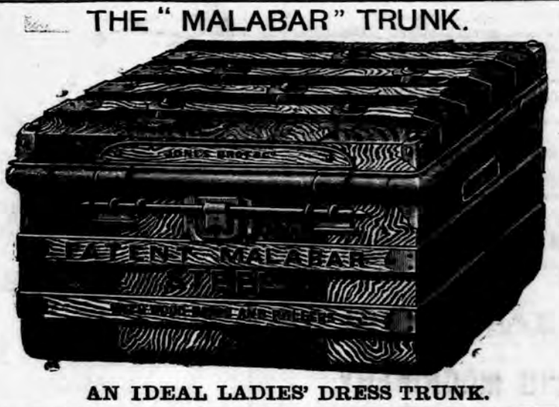
THE "BRITANNIA" TRUNK.



The "Britannia" Trunk, as per, illustration, Enamelled Black, a very strong Trunk, bound with Steel Corners and Wood Batten, good Lock and Key.

Sizes:	26"	27"	29"	32"	inches.
Prices, Rs.	18-0	21-0	24-0	27-8	each.
Reduced Prices, "	16-0	19-0	21-0	24-0	"

THE "MALABAR" TRUNK.



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Ladies' Dress Baskets, as per above illustration, close wicker throughout, covered Japanned waterproof canvas, with eight strong leather corners, fitted with rollers, good lock and key.

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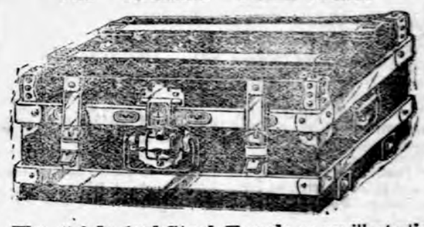


The "Admiral Steel Trunk, as per illustration, a strong and a very reliable Trunk.

Sizes:	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"	
Prices Rs.	12-0	13-8	15-8	16-12	18-8	21-8	each.
Reduced to Rs.	10-0	11-8	13-8	15-8	16-8	19-0	"

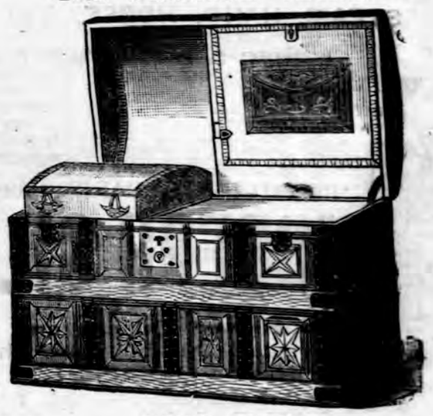
THE "MALABAR" STEEL TRUNK.

The "Malabar" Steel Trunk, as per illustration, made of best steel, fitted with Patent Fittings, Brass Lever Lock and duplicate Keys, Lid protected by Patent Wood Battens, Steel Corner Clips, Enamelled Crocodile.

Reduced Prices.

Size:	27 by 17½ by 17 ins.	Rs. 30-8,	Rs. 28-0
"	30 by 20 by 18½ ins.	" 32-8,	" 29-8
"	33 by 23½ by 21 ins.	" 37-8,	" 33-0

THE "SARATOGA" TRUNK.



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